Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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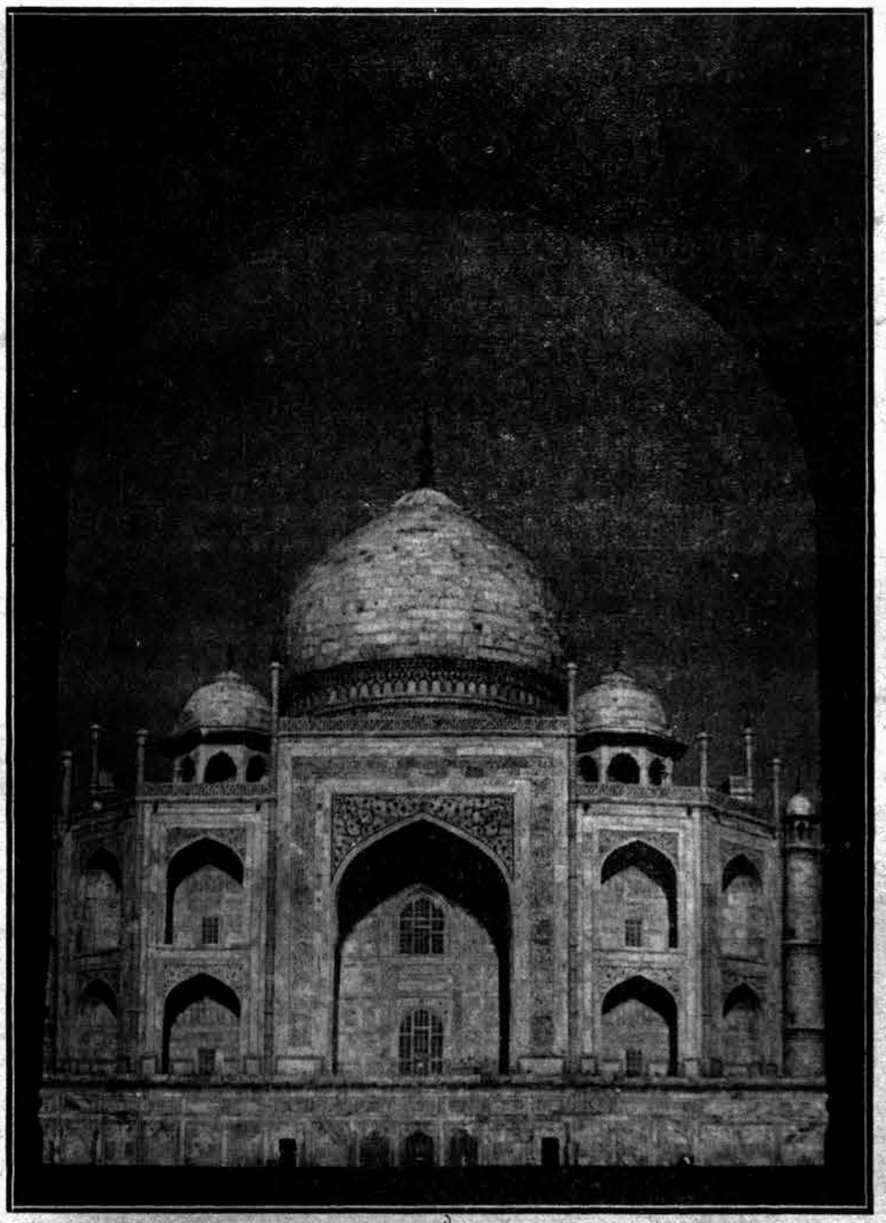
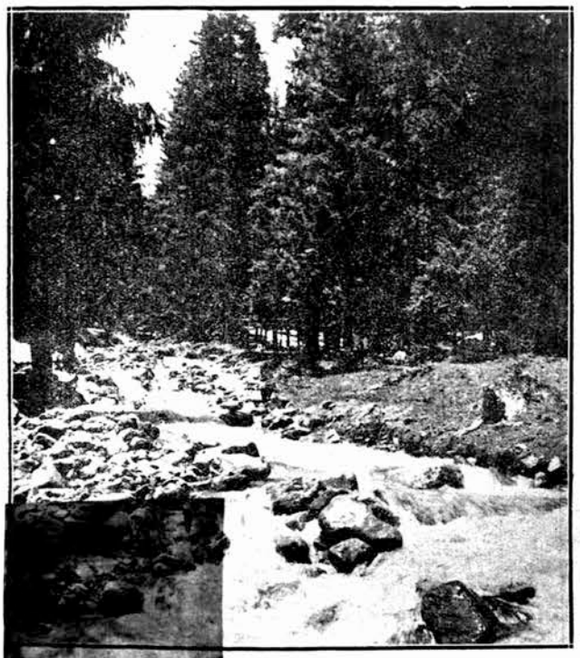


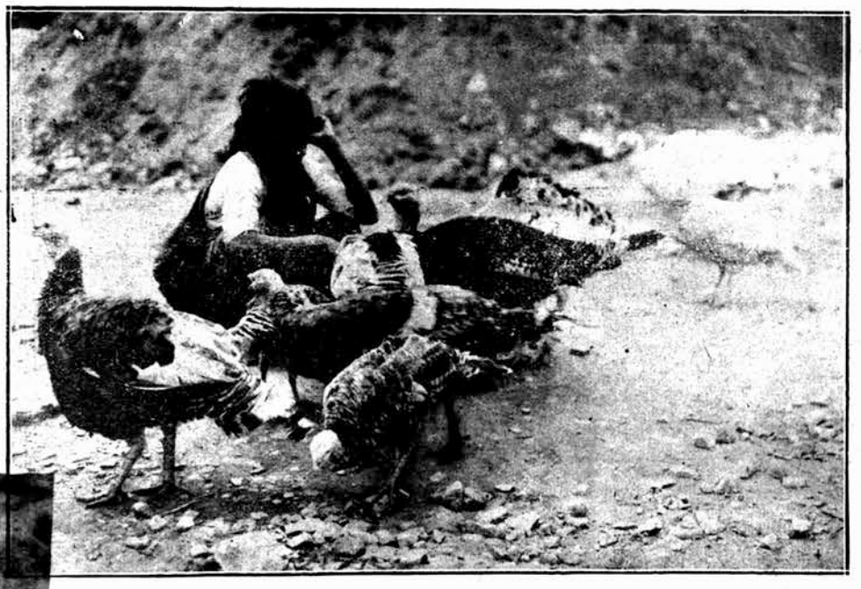
THE TAJ BY MOONLIGHT

—Chandrakant G. Parekh.



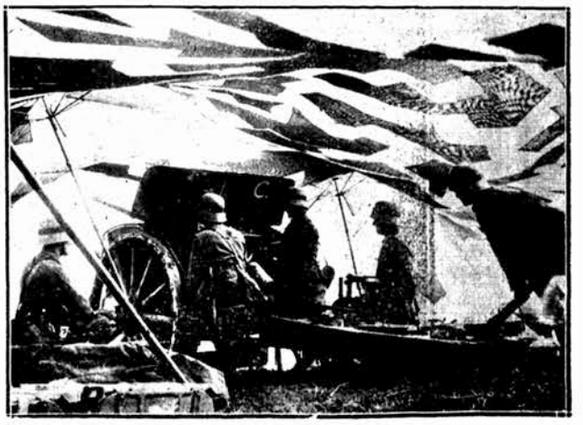
A Mountain Brook, Kashmir.
(Photo by R. R. Lalan).

Sam Lerner, Song-writer, carrying his bride to the register office.



"Feeding Time."
(Photo by Chilka Chalapatirao).

Japanese brides-to-be prepare for the traditional ceremony of viewing the harvest-moon.



This bizarre setting effectively camouflages the German field-piece from enemy planes.

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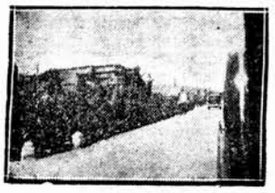
Across The Deserts Of Iraq And Syria

A Midsummer Trip To Europe

(By A Traveller)

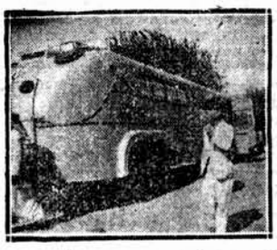
Personally I had the best of intentions to reach Europe by sea but just before leaving India a close friend of mine urgently advised me to make the trip through the Persian Gulf and to cross the deserts of Iraq and Syria by train and partly by bus.

It was only at the last moment that I decided to make the trip overland and that in spite of warnings from Thomas Cook and Son in Bombay, who told me that only in winter such a trip could possibly be made and that in the



The main road of Baghdad.

summer heat I might risk my life there. As soon as I had decided on this new route I started on the preparations for this strenuous trip, for which I had only about 5 hours at my, disposal. My heavy luggage was packed and handed over to Cook's for dispatch to Europe by ship. All the necessary visas for the countries I had to travel through, I was lucky enough to obtain from the consuls concerned in Bombay who were most kind and thus solved some serious problems for me. One difficulty, however, I could not overcome whilst in Bombay and that was the inoculation question. I learned that for entrance into Iraq I had to pro-



Departure of the desert-bus from Baghdad.

duce certificates of inoculation against cholera and smallpox. For this purpose I tried to get the inoculations done in Bombay, but unfortunately I had been delayed at the passport offices until almost 6 o'clock, so that the inoculation stations in Bombay were all closed. So I decided to have it done in Karachi, where my ship, the good old "Vita" would have to stop for almost a full day.

OFF TO KARACHI.

The same night at 11 we were off. I had a wonderfully clean and cosy little cabin and slept excellently. Rather early I woke up and had a peep through the bulls-eyes. The sea was not actually heavy, but somehow the ship made those light oval movements that provide almost anybody with a slight feeling of drowsiness which only disappears when one faces the fresh breeze on the upper deck. I had had enough experience of sea-travelling and decided instantly to get out into the fresh air in order to regain the feeling of freshness, which only a strong sea-breeze can provide.

After a short breakfast I met some of my co-travellers, mainly officers of the Northern Indian army who had only just arrived from home or were returning from their leave in Europe. All of them extremely pleasant people and time passed quickly.

On the following afternoon we reached Karachi, a city that immediately reminds one of the desert so near by. The city is unfortunately situated at quite a considerable distance from the piers and as I had to go to the city several times, I lost so much time over it that very little was left for sight-seeing. My first visit was naturally to the General Hospital

Caravan before the city wells of Baghdad.

where I learned that for my inoculations I would have to apply to the civil surgeon who alone would be able to settle my troubles. My car turned in the direction indicated and fortunately the gentleman in question was kind enough to help me with my troubles in spite of the fact that it was a Saturday evening. Now I felt ever so much easier as the way was definitely paved for my probably rather adventurous trip through Iraq.

We left Karachi the following morning at about 10 and soon I discovered that the sea had an almost bluish shade compared with the rather dark yellow we had seen the day before. My former pals on the ship had all left the boat at Karachi and there were now seven beautiful Indian girls on board, the daughters of an Indian engineer, who, together with his wife, had taken all the young ladies to Karachi for a holiday. Unfortunately the sea become quite heavy again so that all the nice girls stayed in their cabins most of the time. So I was left almost alone on deck and tried to engage the captain in deck-games whenever I saw a chance.

THE GULF OF DREAMS

On the second day out of Karachi the sea smoothed down and the sun peeped through the clouds at first in rather long intervals. The ship had almost stopped rolling and gradually my very pleasant but at first rather shy co-travellers appeared on deck. They all looked a bit worn out due most probably to the lack of food —all the girls had not eaten anything since we left Karachi. It was evident that we had now definitely passed the monsoon zone and I felt intensely how warmer the air grew from minute to minute. The night, however, was rather pleasant though I had to point my electric fan straight towards myself in order to keep tolerably cool. I had learned from our captain, that by 5 o'clock in the morning we would pass through the straits of Ormuz into the Persian Gulf and as I did not wish to miss this experience I was up earlier than usual. Through a comparative narrow gate of highpeaked rocks we passed into the calm sunlit Persian Gulf, the gulf of dreams, it seemed to me. Everything around seemed so happy and peaceful and at this moment I felt that I would like to stay here for a while. We kept near the Persian coast all day, but unfortunately not near enough for us to be able to take snaps or see as much of the scenery as we would have wanted to see. Towards the evening it had become hotter than ever and gradually I came to realize that peace in the air might mean disaster in this part of the world. So I felt much better when at about 7 o'clock a light breeze came up.

THROUGH THE TIGRIS

The following morning we arrived at Bushire, the Persian port, where we had to anchor about 7 or 8 miles from the port sho that we had no cance of seeing anything of much-famed Persia. The charging and discharging of cargo naturally takes a long time here as the cargo-junks have to sail for over an hour first to cover the distance between the port and the ship. The Persian authorities do not, however, allow any foreign vessel to come nearer than 7 or 8 miles. As long as the ship did not move there was hardly a bit of breeze and I felt relieved when, at about 12 o'clock noon, the anchor was lifted. The beautiful Indian girls had left the ship in Bushire and the shipping company's agent in Bushire had joined us instead. Thus I was not quite alone and talking and playing deck-games we did not notice the increasing heat so much. At about 10 that night the river pilot came on board to take the ship safely into the delta of the Tigris. It was a pitchdark night and only by the automatic searchlights at the entrance into the river could we notice where we entered the Tigris. Before I got up the next morning we had reached Mohammedar, the last river port before Basra. On one side we had the Persian and on the other the Iraqian coast, both of which looked rather similar to me. From the top-bridge of the ship I discovered that on both sides of the river only over a distance of about 300 yards the ground seemed fertile and beyond that there was nothing but desert. Date and fig-trees grew en masse along the river and the people there seemed quite happy in the shadow of these covering trees.

Late in the afternoon we finally reached Basra. There was little time to change over to the train for Baghdad and after I had deposited all my luggage in my compartment I decided to spend the last half hour at my disposal sightseeing. In a beautiful and fast American taxi I raced to the city. On the way I passed through

Desert-bus in the middle of the desert between Baghdad and Damascus.

wide palm-woods in the middle of which the Iraqees live in little huts made of earth. My driver then took me to the bazaar where I bought a few little things to remember this peaceful place by. The inner city of Basra made the impression of a busy and rather modern place with even a good number of passable hotels. The bazaar-streets were all sheltered against the sun by roofs of straw on account of which it was comparatively cool there. A huge lot of children kept running after me and as soon as I had made snaps of some of them they had their little hands open shouting the familiar "backsheesh."

Hurrying back I just got to the station in time. In my compart-

A Baghdad Mosque.

ment I found a young Austrian engineer, who was on his way to Kirkuk where he was engaged in building an ice-plant, I found our compartment rather pleasant, there was plenty of room for both of us. The only trouble was that the heat had meanwhile reached a new peak and was at 120 in the shade, whilst at the same time the sand of the desert rushed through the windows so that even the utmost cleanliness of our boy on the car could not save us from drowning in the sand. The service on the train and the food was excellent and I was rather surprised that we reached Baghdad in the short time of 13 hours from Basra

CAPITAL OF IRAQ.

Baghdad, the capital of Iraq, was much more modern than I had expected. The porter of the "Maude Hotel" took me to his place in a very good-looking car and on the

(Continued on page 58)

STAR-CITIES

And Their Architect

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

We all know that this little world is a speck of dust in our own stellar universe, that there are other stellar universes, with orbits of millions of light years giant nebulae evolving stars, working out their destined purpose,

"Then, beyond all, we have the general expansion of the universe—the blowing out of the soap-bubble—so that the great star-cities themselves move even further and further away from one another. In some way the material universe appears to be passing away like a tale that is told dissolving into nothingness like a vision. The human race, whose intelligence dates back only a single tick of the astronomical clock, could hardly hope to understand so soon what it all means. Some day perhaps we shall know, at present we can only wonder."

So Sir James Jeans tells us in his remarkable book "The Stars and Their Courses". He imagines this universe expanding, as the gravitational pull, which binds the stars in their orbits, is getting weaker due to the loss in weight by continual radiation. He sees matter in the universe decreasing, the sun losing weight, star-cities getting bigger and bigger "while their individual lights get ever feebler and feebler."

Of course, we can only wonder that our human language and the laws of science, whose truth we demonstrate in laboratories or in terms of mathematical formulae, should grasp this collosal universe, that we can join our cart to the stars, that this obviously expanding futility, expanding away into cold space, will share with us like the humble ant-heap in the stress and storm of the Himalayas, a cosmic destruction, if that is the fated end.

Our admiration for the western astronomers is genuine, the way they promenade the starry cities, and the milky ways, weigh the stars, tell their contents, enjoy their silences, their solitude, play with millions of light years as if they were just minutes you while away while lotus-eating.

In this cool mathematical universe the sun is so cosily near to-day, only 93,000,000 miles, making your mornings beautiful, coming into your room, kissing your intimate things, but it is degenerating, "to-morrow it will weigh 350,000 million tons less than now", destroying its atoms in process of radiation. As its degeneration proceeds, as it is getting cooler with its mighty brothers in space, the gravitation pull decreases, there is a vast cosmic estrangement, a going away of son from father, of sun from sun, a cold expansion of the universe. 93,000,000 miles, which is such a reassuring distance in the lonely immensities of space, of proud and exclusive giants, wending their lonely way, is not a static figure. Probably cool times, orbits of millions of light years, are in store for us, for the whole universe, of course, not this year or at the end of the millennium, but at sometime after hundred of millions of millions of years.

Where Do We Come In?

One wonders where do we come in, we including Hitler, Nordics, Arya Samajists, Pan-Islamites, Rajputs of the Sun Race, Peshodenanians, Kyanians, Anglo-Saxons, Hapsburgs, with our Tin Tin, Blood Blood History, with its economic motif, its flash-light drama whose beginning was, in the scale of these astronomical times, only an hour ago? How alone we are with our human problems, in a universe of suns losing weight, whirled helplessly away away into cold space.

Yet in a universe of relative values, our year has so many minutes, and man has so many achievements to his credit, so many good things that we can enjoy. Humanity has produced the astronomer, and also, the astrologer, who believes that all these distant planets, those proud exclusive stars woven into constellations, millions of light years away from us are influencing the fates and destinies of our neighbours, living in No. 32 Kalbadevi Road, or No. 33 Thakurdwar. It is a poetical conceit, a divine and almost childlike piece of egotism, like turning Gaurishankar into Everest, like naming the constellations of stars, millions of light years, distant from one another by our petty human nomenclature. The shoulder of Orion, the belt of Orion, the pointers of the Great Bear, the scales of the bazaar, the scales of petty shopkeepers, and that most effete of human symbols, the Cross.

In this funny egotism of man reflected in this sort of nomenclature, we have also the reflection of the human mind, when it first began to think about the starry inhabitants of the space. That egotism has found some reassurance again in the last two decades. We are no longer an execrable "nothing-whatever" in infinite space, on the contrary we are in a universe, which is boundless but finite, on a habitable planet of a remarkable sun, a sun which had once the pleasure of coming across another sun, a very rare event in the universe, an encounter which led to some parts of the original nebula being separated by the gravitational pull of that august body. It did not purposely come for us, our egotism has no limits, it transcends common sense. You can call that sun Hitler or Mussolini Semiramis, Napoleon, or Smith There are, of course, many sincere men who would say that it came from boundless space, pulled out a piece of the sun for our sake, born from the marshes the other day. The botanist tells us that out of thousands of plants on this earth, very few are useful for man. Homo-Sapiens may not be the idea of the great star who wrenched our earth from the sun. There may be another design, and other purposes beyond our ideals, other ways of looking at things. Mr. Thomson says, "Let us go back again to the Aristotelian saying that there is nothing in the end that was not also present in kind in the beginning, and say to ourselves under the star-strewn sky: If there is so much power of Reason in the astronomer's discoveries, there must also have been some kind of Reason in the beginning." "In the beginning was the Word."

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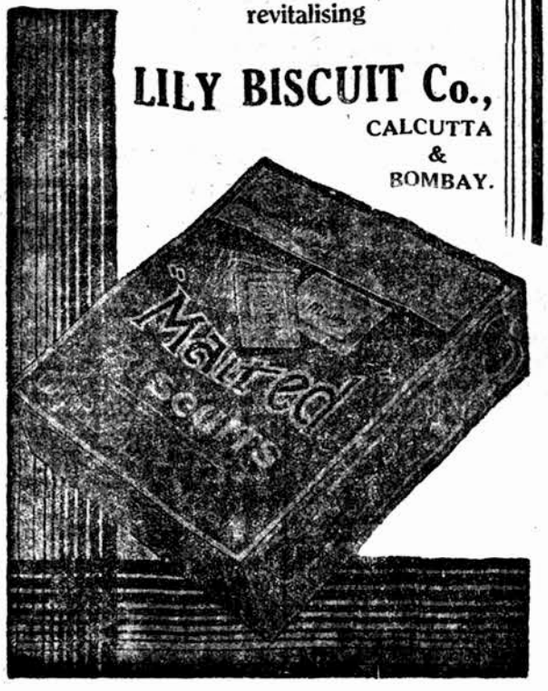

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Abuses Of The Legal System

If We Have A Public Prosecutor, Why Not Have A Public Defender Too? Asks Lord Strabolgi

Our Judges are incorruptible, our barristers follow their high professional tradition and, as far as possible, the scales are balanced evenly in the Courts. British justice has as high a reputation as any in the world. But there are certain defects in the machinery of the law which throw a disadvantage on the poor litigant.

To put the matter bluntly, our legal system, though good, is terribly expensive. Under Magna Charta, the King's Courts are open to all, and equal justice is the right of every citizen; but, as a certain learned Judge sagely remarked, the Law Courts are open to all—and so is the Ritz Hotel in London; in other words they are open to all who can pay, writes Lord Strabolgi in "Tit-Bits".

The ordinary man may find himself in need of legal assistance in one of two ways. He may desire to take legal proceedings for the enforcement of his rights, or he may find himself prosecuted by the authority of the State.

Whether he is engaged in agriculture or in any form of transport, or in practically any walk of commerce or industry, the citizen is subjected to an ever-increasing number of Statute Laws. If he breaks them, he is liable to prosecution.

Now suppose a rich man and a poor man are each of them arraigned before the magistrates, a Court of First Instance, where all prosecutions are initiated. The rich man can, at once, obtain the services of a clever and experienced solicitor, adjournments can be asked for, evidence and witnesses collected, the expenses of witnesses paid and, if necessary, highly expert or scientific witnesses engaged.

RAW DEAL FOR THE POOR.

The poor man may find a friendly solicitor; and he can ask for legal aid from the Court—but it is not the same thing.

Indeed, the provision under the law by which an accused person can obtain legal aid on grounds of poverty only applies to those who have £5 in their possession.

If 'committed for trial' the accused can, by the custom of the Courts, call on any barrister present to accept his dock brief. But even then he must have a guinea, the case is only adjourned for a short time for the defence to be prepared, and it is practically impossible to obtain the necessary witnesses in many cases. Before the magistrate or a coroner a poor man is at a disadvantage, compared to a wealthy person under suspicion.

The poor man accused of a crime or an offence of any kind is better off once he is put on trial before a judge and jury. But the preliminary stages are very important, and the ordinary decent citizen wants his name cleared at once.

In most districts the legal fraternity have a rota, on which they all take their turn in giving free legal aid. This is a comparatively recent innovation, and it has been a boon.

Generally speaking, however, there is the unavoidable bias against the Poor Person accused of an offence or a crime. This is not because of any prejudice on the part of the magistrates or judges, but because money talks. With plenty of funds, almost unlimited adjournments can be obtained, at any rate within reason, and all the paraphernalia of the legal system brought to the aid of the accused.

In the case of serious crimes such as accusations of murder or manslaughter, there have been quite a number of cases recently in which the accused has had no resources, and charitably-minded people have come to the rescue.

There is something wrong here. For some years now I have been of the opinion that, just as we have a Public Prosecutor who can call upon all the resources of the State, including scientific experts and witnesses, so there should be a Public Defender with equal resources.

Now let us turn for a moment to the "Great Unpaid"—our magistrates.

In this country, we are proud of the voluntary unpaid service given by the Justices of the Peace. Most of them do their work conscientiously, have plenty of common sense. But the whole system of appointment is haphazard. Once a magistrate is on the Bench, there he remains, often until his death.

I have known magistrates who loved their work, but through advancing years were half-blind, more than half-deaf, and quite out of touch with modern ideas. Some of the magistrates on the Bench to-day are prejudiced to a fault, and this is particularly the case in rural districts.

RICH MAN'S BIG PULL.

I believe that a most useful reform would be to grant to Lords-Lieutenant of Counties the right to retire magistrates who have obviously become unfitted or have shown themselves unfitted for their duties. They have the right of appointment. But to remove an unsuitable magistrate is a complicated matter.

So much for the case of the citizen who has to go to the courts, willy-nilly, because he has offended against one of our innumerable Acts of Parliament or against the 'Common Law.'

Now take the case of the man who is suffering from an injustice and desires the protection of the King's courts. Here again the scales are heavily weighted against the poor litigant. Take the case of the man who feels that he ought to sue some wealthy corporation or great commercial combine. If he wins his case in the lower court, his opponents can appeal, which means that the case is reheard in London.

We might very well adopt the system, which works well in several continental countries, whereby there are Courts of Appeal in all great provincial centres.

Then, even if a case is won in the Divisional Court and the Court of Appeal or Supreme Court, it is still possible for very wealthy defendants to take the case right up to the House of Lords. If the litigant wins his case, then he gets his costs; but the system is open to abuse in that the richer party to the dispute has an advantage from the start.

The whole problem is complicated; and the only way that I can see of evening out justice would be to exercise a strict supervision, perhaps by the Master of the Rolls and his assistants, before allowing any case to go before the House of Lords; and then if it does, the whole cost to be paid by the State.

We are all taxpayers; the rich man pays his surtax, but the poor man helps to maintain the Law Courts every time he takes a 'bus ride, drinks a sup of tea, or smokes a pipe of tobacco.

To carry out the intention of Magna Charta, the appeal to the House of Lords should be 'free', in the sense that I have suggested, with, of course, the necessary safeguards to prevent frivolous or unnecessary appeals.

Another urgently-needed reform is a redistribution, geographically, of the Assize Courts. By ancient practice these, as a rule, sit in the country towns; and the country towns are not always to-day the main centres of population.

REFORM MUST COME.

The reform I would advocate here would be that the Assize judges should sit only in the large cities where most of the cases originate.

In brief, our judicial system, excellent as it is in many essentials, needs modernizing.

I believe the majority of the lawyers themselves would welcome most of the reforms which I advocate above. Litigation has become so expensive that in an increasing number of contracts and commercial agreements we find arbitration clauses.

Nowadays two companies entering into a commercial agreement provide that in case of dispute they shall go to arbitration, the arbitrator being appointed by the President of the Chamber of Commerce or the President of the Trade Association most nearly concerned.

The result is that a vast amount of litigation goes on outside the law courts, simply because of the expense of bringing actions or having disputes settled by our present judicial machinery which, though majestic and impartial, is cumbersome and mightily expensive.

And it is not right in a civilised community that men should be discouraged from seeking justice because of the high expense involved.

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Educational Cinematography

India Not Sufficiently Alive To Its Vast Potentialities

(BY SOHANLAL KAPUR.)

Experiments in imparting education by means of the cinema have published the fact that the visual methods of instruction in the education of children is vastly superior to any other method in vogue at present. Although visual methods of instruction existed before in other forms, the motion picture may be regarded as the latest and hitherto most perfect of the improvements in the means of imparting education.

Recent investigations into the potentialities of the motion picture by famous educationists and educational reformers in the U. S. A. and Europe have clearly demonstrated that cinema films have proved the most effective means of disseminating vital information about men and matters in general "Seeing is believeing" and a problem which ordinarily offers the greatest difficulty in its elucidation becomes as transparent and comprehensible by means of a practical demonstration.

Educational Films

For instance, in the teaching of subjects like medicine, physics, chemistry and geography the practical denmonstration of the various processes involved with their resulting phenomena enables the young pupil to obtain a clearer and fuller idea of the many intricacies, which would otherwise be impervious to his intellect if they were dealt with by the ordinary methods of explanation. It has been noticed that the use of cinema film also helps the pupil's power of observation by presenting to his eye an amplified and comprehensive picture of any object, process or phenomenon projected on the screen. This saves a lot of the teacher's breath and much shedding of perspiration and brain-racking on the part of the pupil.

At a time when the European and American colleges and educational institutions are being equipped with talking picture equipment, it is very disheartening that the educational possibilities of the cinema have not, in the slightest degree, been explored in India, although the importance and necessity of harnessing this new and potent force in the educational development of the country has been strenously advocated by leading educationists and public men. Despite the fact that India occupies a prominent position among the picture producing countries of the world, no attempt has yet been made to produce pictures of educational or propagandists character.

Cultural Films

The scope of the motion picture in the service of humanity is widening rapidly, in addition to its increasing application to the recreational needs of the picture-goers. The principles of domestic hygiene and sanitation can be as usefully taught by a cinema film as the minute details of a surgical operation performed in a laboratory. Also by means of travelogue pictures, the motion pictures provides the easiest and cheapest road to India's wonderful treasures of art and architecture, religious and historical monuments, temples, mosques, palaces etc., which are a source of admiration and inspiration for antiquarians, archaeologists, and art lovers. How often do we not read of the glowing tributes of reverent admiration paid by the Western travellers and sojourners to the culture and civilisation of India? Yet how little have the Indian film producers done to introduce the average Indian to these wonderful remembrancers of India's glorious past? How many of our educated Indians have been brought face to face with the multiplex beauties of Tajmahal, Ajanta, Ellora, Old Delhi and other places of historical interest? To what extent have the film magnates contributed to the revival of the art of classical dance in India? Although considerable has of late been kindled by famous exponents of this lost art like Udayshanker, Menaka, Ragini Devi and others, no serious efforts have been made to popularize it as a living art.

News Reels

A contemplation of these activities must naturally necessitate a fresh orientation of the production policy in this country. Apart from making films of cultural and current interest, it is time a begining should be made to produce news reels, bearing on all contemporary social and political happenings in this country. India with its multitudinous population, its variety, its romance, mystery and oriental glamour is so vast a country that a million feet of news film could not depict one-tenth of the countless little dramas that are daily being enacted on its enormous stage. Be it said to the credit of those foreign adventures, who traverse thousands of miles of sea and land to shoot natural Indian scenes for their native productions. Could not some organization in this country take the initiative in this direction by diverting a portion of their vast resources towards the production of films showing national events and other topical news of general interest? To quote the words of Sir M. Vishveshvarya at the opening of the first Photo-Cino-Radio Exhibition held in Bombay during the early part of 1935, "It (the motion picture) can be made to fill the popular imagination with higher ideals than they (the people) are apt to get in everyday life. It can be made a great educational force for the social moulding of the people. It can be used for conducting nation-building activities, such as, rural reconstruction, development of village industries, demonstrating factory industries; it can be used for advertisement, for medical and general scientific research, and a vast network of other services. One powerful effect of the screen is that it brings distant scenes and international habits, customs and practices within the knowledge of our people. This is no small potential advantage to a country to which the course of illiteracy has clung so tenaciously all this time."

What America Is Doing

Compare the indifference of the Indian producers with regard to the educational needs of the country with the earnestness and enthusiasm with which the British and American film companies have, in co-operation with the State, endeavoured to preserve the tradition and culture of their countries. It was not long ago reported in the pages of the "Motion Picture Herald", the American motion picture trade magazine, that the Rockfellers, famous multi-millionaires of America have promised perpetual financial support to the Museum of Modern Art to develop and promote the cultural aspects of the motion picture in the U. S. A. The American Cinemas, therefore, taken its place as a living art like sculpture, painting, architecture, music, etc., and the Museum is functioning successfully under the able guidance of Mr. John Hay Whitney. Colleges and museums throughout America receive from this institution pictures of high cultural and historical value for a comprehensive and analytical study as well as for enjoyment. A feature of the intensive interest taken by Western nations is the fact that every town and village in these countries has now its own "Motion Picture Club" or "Cinema Art Society", where the members discuss all problems pertaining to the films and film industry.

Soviet Enterprise

Nowhere have the advantages of Cinema been more fully recognized or its forces more usefully exploited as in Russia. The Soviet film industry is controlled by the State and the dominent characteristic of the Soviet films is their value as instruments of Red propanganda in the U. S. S. R. as well as outside. Comrade Shumiatsky, head of the Soviet Film industry, once speaking before the representatives of the New York Motion Picture Club said that the screen is so much the instrument of education that it must ever be considered an instrument of the State, that Russia has to-day 3,000 theatres wired for sound and must immediately proceed to increase the number to 40,000; that production is financed by the State and that the star values and careers are likewise determined by the State.

India's backwardness in the field of educational cinematography may oe gathered from the fact that no educational picture of Indian origin was sent to the International Educational Film Congress held in Rome in 1934 and that she was the only country which failed in its obligations, despite its ratification of the League of Nations Conventions in regard to educational films.

Biography is another important branch of motion picture industry that can be very effectively employed as a means of inspiration and edification of the younger generation. While the lives of Benjamin Disraeli, Abraham Lincoln, Voltaire, Francis Drake, Shakespeare have been so advantageously reproduced, it is highly disappointing that nothing has been done to produce biographical films of Indian celebrities.

An Undesirable Tendency

The existing tendencies in regard to film production in India are highly detrimental to the morality of the nation at large, especially the juvenile section. Scenes of midnight revelry, drinking orgies gambling, elopement, and sexual indiscretions could never be expected to exert any wholesome influence on the youthful mind. Honesty compels the admission that pictures with exciting sequences, naked dances, bedroom scenes find greater appeal with the youth of to-day than pictures of a serious and artistic character. This tendency for the seamy side of the contemporary life in India, finds its corresponding response from the producing fraternity, whose sole motive as picture producers is their financial self-aggrandizement rather than the moral or intellectual advancement of the nation

I can think of no better conclusion than to quote the words of the Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, Rome which are at once inspiring and encouraging:

"India through the Cinema can develop an activity of the greatest importance; within the country she may use the Cinema as a powerful auxiliary in raising the intellectual and educational standard of the masses; abroad, the Cinema may constitute for India the best means of making knowing to other peoples the incomparable beauty, spiritual as well as material of an immense world, which has given a tremendous contribution, since innumerable centuries, to the civilization of mankind and has, through time, renovated its original spirit, albeit maintaining its prominent characteristics of high spirituality."

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25 Years Of Aligarh Muslim Girls' College

How It Grew From A Humble Beginning To Be An All-India Institution

(By Ansar Harvani)

Eighteen seventy-five is an important year in the history of Indian Mussalmans. In this year began the movement for the Western education of Muslim youth with the foundation of the M. A. O. College by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. But the year 1907 is no less important when one of Sir Syed's youthful lieutenants, Shaikh Abdullah, founded a society for the education of Muslim women. Sir Syed's movement had left female education severely alone and the Aligarh Muslim University (nee M. A. O. College) still refuses to admit girl students. Had it not been for the foresight and courage of Shaikh Abdullah who founded the society for the Education of Musl[illegible] girls along with a Muslim Girls school, the Muslim community would have been still more backward in the matter of female education.

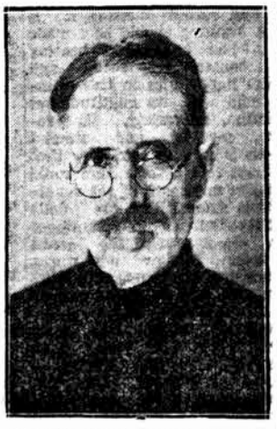
The foundation of this school (which has to-day risen to an Intermediate College) symbolized a new awakening. Shaikh Abdullah Saheb realised that no progress is possible so long as one half of the community is victim of appalling social disabilities and ignorance. The history of the institution marks an epoch in the history of Muslim renaissance in India, and as such it would be interesting to trace its origin and growth.

MODEST BEGINNING

An old graduate of Aligarh and a trusted lieutenant of Sir Syed, Shaikh Abdullah watched with dismay the steady disintegration of his community caused, among other things, by the educational backwardness of their women. It was, therefore, to save his community from this suicidal apathy that a scheme was drawn up of a Muslim Girls' College to provide education, on the best possible lines, in Islamic theology, domestic science as well as in English and European sciences. The idea of an educational institution for Muslim girls was regarded as heretical in those days. Even the most educated and prominent members of the community refused to take any initiative and declared the move to be fraught with grave dangers. The leaders of the Aligarh movement were so afraid of the opposition, that they declined to incorporate the scheme in their programme. No funds were forthcoming. But Shaikh Abdullah, not heeding opposition, began a primary school with a few students, mostly the daughters of the founder and his friends, in a small house located in the centre of the city. The founder and Begum Abdullah used to teach the little girls themselves, for they could not afford paid teachers. It is interesting to hear from the girls of those days, who are respectable ladies of to-day, how he would come to talk to and play with them, treating them as his own children, and would impress upon their young minds that they were pioneers in a noble venture and it was upto them to save the community from an ignoble doom.

25 YEARS AGO.

Within a few years the primary school had reached middle school standard, and it was exactly twenty-five years ago that on the seventh of November, 1911, a big building was completed and the school was transferred to the new buildings. Girls steadily flocked to it from all corners of India and the community was not slow in appreciating the good work which it was doing. The opposition soon showed signs of dwindling and the institution continued to grow. With the help of public donations it has been raised to the standard of an Intermediate College. The young and progressive section of the community has demanded the introduction of degree classes in the absence of facilities of co-education at the Muslim University. But the financial position has not yet permitted it. The Aligarh University with a budget of several lakhs did not spend more than a nominal sum of one hundred rupees per month on the education of one-half of the community. But now it seems that it is beginning to realise its responsibility, and there is a move to open the degree classes in the Girls' College from the next academic year.



Shaikh Abdulla, a lieutenant of Sir Syed Ahmed and founder of the Aligarh Muslim Girls' College.

UNIQUE INSTITUTION

The Aligarh Muslim Girls' College is in many respects a unique institution. Its outstanding feature is that it gives education to the girls in the fullest sense, and therefore while the college authorities give more of their time to academic subjects, activities which are necessary for the development of the character are not neglected. Special attention is paid to domestic sciences. The other great feature of the Girls College is its residential system of education which offers the fullest opportunity of development of a corporate life among the students. Girls speaking different languages, used to different style of dresses, coming from different strata of society, are all made to live, dine and play together. The cultural and educational advantages of such a system are obvious.

The Girls' College is a Purdah institution and is the only college for Muslim girls in India. Strict Purdah is observed by the girls living inside the boarding houses, but vast play grounds are provided within the Purdah walls giving scope for many games and sports. The girls have even won the championship of U. P. Girls Schools Sports for several years to the surprise of many.

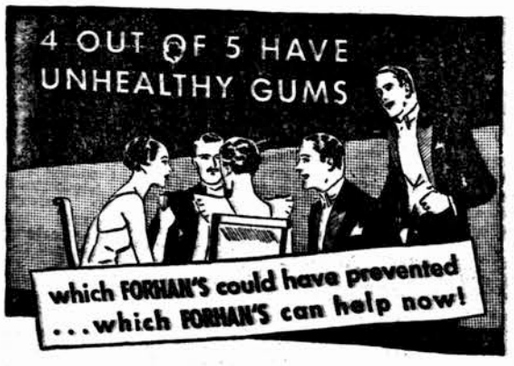
COMPLETE TOLERATION

There is a Union Club too, where the girls assemble every week-end to discuss and debate on social and political subjects. They also invite lectures from outside, and many prominent men and women have addressed them. Of course men have to speak from behind a screen!

What has been Girls' College's proudest record is the complete toleration and the absence of any restriction with which the students of other communities have been admitted. Although the college is primarily meant for the Muslim girls, there is a large number of non-Muslim teachers and students on its roll. The greatest cordiality has always existed between the Hindu and Muslim students.

THE FUTURE.

On what lines the Aligarh Muslim Girls' College should be run in future and whether denominational and Purdah institutions should be continued are questions which should be answered in the light of special conditions obtaining in India to-day. A time may come, and I am sure it will come soon, when educational institutions with communal labels will not be tolerated and when Purdah will be completely banished. But even then none will deny that during the twenty-five years of its life the Aligarh Girls' College has done a distinct service to the community and country at large.



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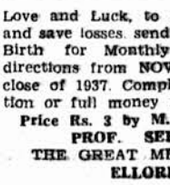

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WOMEN AND JOBS

Should Husbands Pay Their Wives For Homekeeping?

By P. N. MOHILE

One of the pleasing aspects of modern Indian Life, is the daily growing number of our sisters who are taking up higher education—some from the point of view of culture, others from the point of view of earning an independent livelihood. Whatever the reason, the result is a growing number of educated women, as well qualified as men, ready and willing to accept jobs at very ordinary salaries. And thus we have a new modern problem facing the modern generation of our young men and women—should women accept jobs?

For unmarried women accepting jobs there can be little objection except perhaps the orthodox one which seeks to keep Indian womanhood in a sort of glass-house, and that with us modern men and women has very little weight. Very often too as practical men and women of the world, we find that the chances of a woman's marrying better and so becoming better settled in life are actually increased by her being an earning woman. Thus for all practical purposes from a modern point of view a woman's accepting a job before marriage—even if she wishes to settle down to a domestic life afterwards—is a distinct advantage.

After Marriage

With marriage, however, the situation changes very often to quite the reverse. A married woman becomes responsible not only to herself but also to her husband. And two points of view which are often opposite have to be reconciled. Then, indeed, the question as to whether married women should accept jobs becomes a vital question on the right solution of which, depends the happiness of the married couple. Not a few of modern couples come to loggerheads over this important question, often with very unfortunate results.

The man's point of view is clear enough and needs little discussion. He has married and he expects his wife to look after his personal comforts and conveniences. He expects her to keep his home neat and clean, to cook for him, and to look after his children. And when a woman educated or otherwise accepts him as her husband he takes it for granted that she understands this. Otherwise why does she marry? That, often, is a man's somewhat selfish point of view.

With an educated woman, the viewpoint is somewhat different. Most of the marriages of educated women are for love and companionship rather than from a desire to keep a home or have children. Educated women nowadays too have a peculiar sense of self-respect, something unknown ten years ago which makes them desire to be self-supporting in financial matters. Perhaps back of this is a feeling that loss of financial independence will ultimately mean loss of all independence in the home. Naturally therefore an educated woman prefers to keep her job, and depute her tasks of a house-wife to paid servants.

It is here that the man objects. To him it is a living fact that a hundred hired hands can never make a home, only a single loving wife can make it. Money may make the mare go, he says, it cannot buy love or loving service; above all it can never bring about the atmosphere that is the most needed thing in a really happy home. And that one must acknowledge, is a fact. Mark many of the homes where the hostess herself is not the housewife—and you very easily will note the dullness, lifelessness of the whole routine that makes a home. And a really happy, peaceful and love-offering home is the one thing that a modern man faced with the arduous modern struggle of life most needs. Can he be said to be exacting—as our educated sisters often call him—when he asks for this much?

CHILDREN.

The coming of children aggravates the acuteness of the problem. And they add weight to the side of the argument of man. If a grown-up man needs a home, the children need it more; if a man needs the love and care of his wife, after his day's troubles and worries, the children need the loving care of their mother all day! Can a satisfactory solution of the problem not be found?

Prevention here as everywhere else is better than cure. Before their marriage an educated couple should have a frank talk and decide once for all what exactly they want their marriage to be and plan accordingly. If they agree, then well and good, if not and if they still decide to marry they will be more inclined to make compromises and concessions to each other. If they find their difference of opinions and inclinations too acute, it is much much better that they know it before they are tied up to each other for life than know it afterwards.

But supposing a couple after marriage find that they disagree? Suppose the wife still wants to earn for herself and the husband wants her to keep a home, what should they do?

There are two solutions which have been tried and not found want ng. The first is that the wife should choose some home industry which she can pursue without going out for long, like sewing, making decorative things for the home, and the like. The field in this line is wide enough if a educated woman sets her intelligence to find out a way.

The second and one which I consider more just to our educated sisters and which I have found more satisfying to them, is to ask her husband to treat her homemaking as a business. Perhaps this is a humorous way of putting it, but the meaning is clear. In a nutshell, if a man values the services of his wife in making a home—well I maintain that he must be prepared to pay for it!! A husband who wants his educated wife to give up a job—must give her an allowance to compensate her for loss of her financial means. He must pay her satisfactorily for keeping his home. Practically this arrangement may mean transferring your money only from one pocket to another—but psychologically I find it makes a tremendous difference. The woman feels she has retained her independence which to a modern educated woman means much. The problem whether should married women accept jobs thus solves itself to the satisfaction of both—by making home-making her job as it really and truly is.

Legal Frolic

Lawyer who mistook his Avocation 106.

Three lawyers in a certain European country have disappeared and it is feared they have been kidnapped. Perhaps they will soon be returned with regrets.

* * * *

"Have you seen lawyer H lately?"

"Oh, yes, only this morning, I saw him. He was working like a horse"

"Really? What was he doing?"

"Oh" said the friend, edging away—"He was drawing a conveyance."

* * * *

The employer called his secretary, "Here John, look at this letter. I can't make out whether it's from my tailor or my lawyer. They're both named Smith."

This is what John read:—" I have begun your suit. Ready to be tried on Thursday—Smith.".

* * * *

"Can you tell me why the police always lick their pencils before they write notes in their book?"

'I suppose, to make the case look as black as possible.'

* * * *

Magistrate:—"The next one who interrupts with applause will be turned into the Street!"

Prisoner:—"Hip-hip hooray!"

* * * *

A lawyer in Kankakee
Once falling in a burning passion
With a vexatious rival, he
Wrote a letter in this fashion,
"You're an ass, uncouth and rude
And will be one eternally."
Then in an absent minded mood
He signed it "yours fraternally."

* * * *

"The other day, I had occasion to consult William costly, the lawyer, and I told him that I thought he had made a mistake in going in for law instead of the Army."

"What made you say that?"

"Well, from the way he charges, there would be little left of the enemy."

* * * *

Recently an exasperated creditor posted a sign 5 ft. by 8 ft. in the show window of his garage." Notice:—

Dr. W. R. Morgan owes an account here of dols. 49-67- and if promises would pay an account, this account would have been settled long ago. This account will be
As long as it remains unpaid."

The American Court awarded substantial damages to Morgan on the ground that his right of privacy had been invaded.

* * * *

The weak point in the doctrine of "Gains of Science" is that a person has to give over to others what he has earned by the sweat of his breath.

* * * *

A man recently left the bulk of his fortune to his solicitors. It is unkind to suggest that they would probably have got it even if he hadn't.

* * * *

Why is a lawyer like a tennis player?

Because he always tries to keep in the Courts.

* * * *

"Binks is an awfully hard man to understand. I can hardly talk with him."

"Use too much slang?"

"No; he uses correct English."

* * * *

A man once received £2,000 for swimming the English Channel. Sounds like a great deal, doesn't it? Yet, figured out, it was only a few pence a stroke. Later, another man received more than £100,000 for one stroke. It was one his rich old bachelor uncle had!—The Derry Journal.

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Combating Crimes In Germany

Intention To Commit Crimes, And Not Necessairly The Crime Itself, Is Now Made Culpable.

(From A Correspondent)

Anyone versed with the developments in Germany during the last decade will have noticed a marked decline in crime in the past three years. Under the Hitler regime a transformation has taken place in the manner of dealing with criminality and the following will doubtless be of interest in outlining some of the measures responsible for big improvement.

It is probably universal that burglary, theft and similar transgressions committed with intent to obtain money are a result of distressed circumstances, and that their frequency rises and falls with the corresponding movements in unemployment. The winter months even, when poverty becomes more acute with the need for fuel and warmer clothing on top of ordinary costs of living, are sufficient to cause an upward curve in the graph of crime. In Germany, the extensive work promotion programme of Adolf Hitler reduced both unemployment and distress and therewith the number of criminal offences born of need. The education given to the rising generation in the organizations specially formed for that purpose, such as the Hitler Youth, S.A., and S.S., has given them new ideals and along with sport and labour service steeled them both physically and mentally, made them more able to resist temptation and the inclination to profligate ways. However, this type of relatively minor offence directly traceable to poverty is not nearly so serious as the army of habitual and professional criminals warranting the most careful attention and foresight.

Up till 1934 the State operated for the most part on the basis of a Penal Code which has remained more or less unchanged since the time of drafting in 1871. Since then, however, times and conditions have changed and economic and social forms have undergone a rapid evolution in Germany. The War, inflation, revolution and grave periods of depression swept the country. Crime increased to a terrifying degree and the various ways in which it found expression assumed new forms. In 1928, it is true, a beginning was made for a thorough revision of the Penal Code; but the work never emerged beyond its initial stages and lay smothered under a heap of disputes on party principles, beliefs and endless discussions of Parliamentary Committees. The Code drafted 40 years ago had received but few amendments or supplementary laws in the course of time and those were quite inadequate to cope with the changed circumstances.

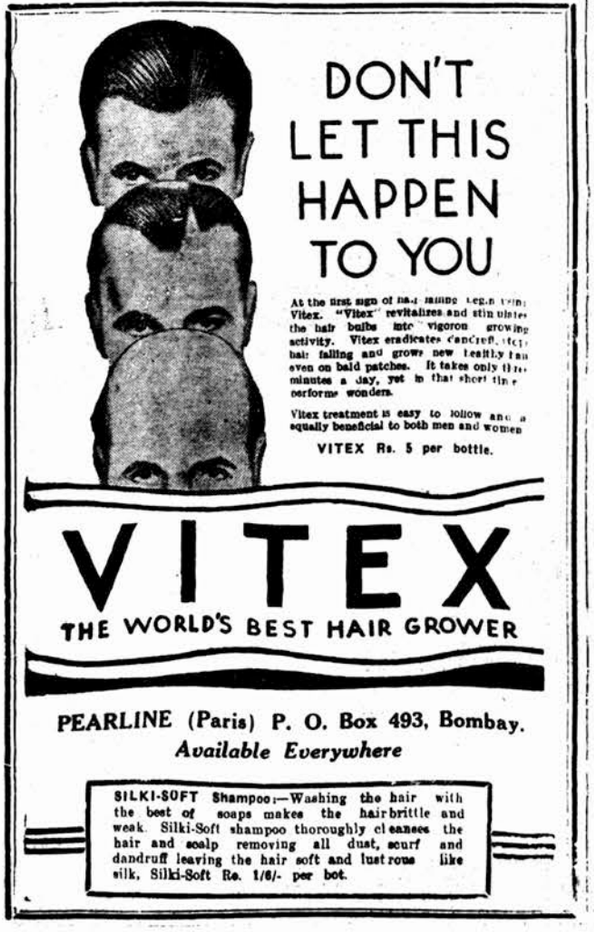
Habitual Criminals

The Bill concerning habitual criminals and the methods for their control and reform which became effective in January 1, 1934, at last provided decisive measures of dealing with them. An additional Para. 20a prescribed more rigorous treatment in general for cases brought before the Court for the third time and imprisoned on the charge of premeditated crime, including them on the basis of their general mode of living in this category. At the same time, through another Para. 42a the Court has the right to stipulate an indefinite period of detention or police control for any offender under section 20a after his time is served. Thus aside from the steps taken for prevention and betterment under Para. 42a. such as accommodation in asylums, inebriate, remand or workers' homes, sterilisation of hopeless cases of moral turpitude, the refusal of trade or professional licence, etc., an effective instrument for combating these various evils which can only be reformed by constraint, was provided. With the introduction of additional paragraphs (245a) loopholes in the Penal Code which have always been the bane of criminal inspectors, have been removed. Formerly, if a plain clothes officer held up a person whom he suspected, and on searching his person found, for instance, a burglar's outfit, he had no legitimate reason for making an arrest, since the discovery was made prior to the offence having been committed. The new Para. 245a clears up this difficulty to the disadvantage of the intending thief. In the case of individuals previously convicted of stealing, robbery or assault, and their accomplices, found to have in their custody or possession picklocks and the like, this is sufficient to prove them guilty. According to the new Code anyone—even a first offender—is liable for imprisonment "who takes care of such tools for someone else, or turns such tools over to someone else knowing or reasonably supposing in the circumstances that they will be used contrary to the law". In such cases, however, proof must be brought by the police or the Court that the accused knew or could not fail to realise the use to which such implements are put. In general, this proof should not be difficult to supply.

Criminal records in possession of the authorities show that hundreds and thousands of criminals have been able to ply their noxious trades for years on end because of decided loopholes in the Code through which they could manage to evade the arm of the Law Added to which, the mild sentences formerly meted out acted as anything else but a deterrent. Punishment as such came to be deprived of its original meaning. The habitues themselves referred to prison as their "sanatorium" Under such circumstances, it was only natural that immediately a sentence had been served, new escapades were hatched out. This entailed such an endless waste of money, trouble and effort on the part of the authorities that forbearance on the part of the State became prejudicial to the rest of the community.

Intention

The introduction of Para. 245a supplies an effective weapon of dealing with habitual and professional criminals in making the intention to commit, not necessarily the crime itself, culpable. Thus with due precaution a lot of trouble can be averted, contrary to former times when the Law demanded that a criminal be taken "in the act", or after the damage was done, before punishment could be inflicted. This step is not a little in the interests of the offender as well, for many a man caught in the way to committing some unlawful act is likely to be cured of graver delicts. Many will think twice after a preliminary caution and turn from the downward track before it is too late.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HE LIVED FOR 20 YEARS WITH A MUMMY

In the hope of solving one of the strangest mysteries of recent times the French Surete Nationale has approached Scotland Yard.

They are hoping to discover the secret behind the finding of the mummified body of a boy of fifteen in a 'cello case left at a small hotel in Paris by a Russian refugee using the title of Count.

When the Count, whose name is believed by the police to be an assumed one, first arrived in Paris ten years ago he carried with him the 'cello case, and, although there was nothing to suggest that he was a musician, he was never parted from it.

Even at meal-times he placed it on the chair beside him, and, on his journeys through Paris, it was always with him.

EMBALMED 20 YEARS

When his finances were at low ebb and he was obliged to quit his hotel, leaving a big bill unpaid, he reluctantly consented to the management keeping the 'cello case.

A few days ago the hotel management received an intimation that the Count, who had gone to the United States had no intention of returning to France, and it was decided to open the case. It was then that the mummified body was discovered.

It was in a remarkable state of preservation, and experts hold that it must have been embalmed by a special process.

It is thought that the boy must have died at least 20 years ago.

The police have received definite information that a Russian refugee answering the description of the Count, and carrying the same 'cello case, lived in London for some months after the Russian revolution.

The case is believed to have been made in London by a firm specialising in such articles.

How the boy died and why the owner of the case resorted to this manner of disposing of the body is a mystery that the police cannot solve, but they hope that inquiries in London will carry them towards a solution of the mystery.

The features of the mummy bear a strange resemblance to the late Tsar, and this resemblance has naturally intensified the mystery associated with the discovery.

It is even suggested that the remains may be those of the heir to the Russian throne who was slain with his family at Ekaterinburg.—"The People".

Books & Their Writers

THE STUDY OF ENGLISH

Value Of Text-Books As An Aid

"Matriculation English"* that Messrs MacMillan have just now published, while completing the series of well written publications like Rowe and Webb's "Hints On the Study of English", ought to be found to occupy an important place as a language text-book designed to meet the demands of Indian high school and collegiate education.

There is probably no dearth of excellent English text-books compiled for educational uses: and they have been used conveniently, from time to time, with advantage, however, when the teacher happened to find in himself (or herself) the ability to interpret and annotate them by taking into consideration the particular psychological shortcomings, limitations, idiocyncracies and certain inherent handicaps which complicate the teaching of a foreign language. While, therefore, the personality of the teacher is of as much importance, a text-book that was not on the one hand, a bare cataloguation of rules of grammar, usage and idiom and a shapeless padding of loose annotation, on the other, remains an urgent necessity. Messrs Rowe and Webb, so far as I know, aimed at this ideal for the first time although their teaching experience was confined to Bengali-speaking areas. Mr. Tipping, the joint author of this publication, is like them, a retired member of the Indian Educational Service with considerable experience of teaching value and Prof. Menezes' teaching of Latin and English at an important centre as well as his extensive experience with various types of pupils in the Presidency as University examiner entitle him to pay special attention to the needs of the students of English.

THE GRIND MILL

A publication like this is to be welcomed, moreover, because it could combat to some extent, the prevalent plague of spurious and rubbishy annotations compiled by enterprising but extremely incompetent teachers who merely exploit the gullibility of a large number of students. Some of us who had to live under the handicap of incompetent teaching in our young days could appreciate the value of well-written text-books and sympathise, at the same time, with the unfortunates who are so ruthlessly broken on the wheel of routinised teaching. Even if the vernaculars replaced English as a medium of expression, the teaching of English would remain: the value of text-books that help the student in grasping the essentials of grammar and idiom of a language like English with the minimum implication of drudgery and the equally urgent need of learning the alphabet of the language in order to gain access to its spirit, to use the linguistic medium with ease and facility, are bound to remain. Learning would always remain a matter for individual initiative, enterprise and experience sometimes one of continuous struggle—and teaching can reach only a certain point and claim only a small share in the development of this individual achievement.

We Indians have quite a 'flair' for foreign languages not indeed in the neo-Macaulayan, curriculum sense but in a wider, cultural sense. With our heritage of Sanscrit phonetics our studies are facilitated to a great extent although the discipline of a preparatory classical education is denied to us, perhaps inevitably. A survey, in addition, of the average quality of secondary or collegiate 'education' would easily confirm our consciousness of the inadequacy, the dead routine, and the deplorable lack of 'esprit' of the teaching methods. It is rarely that a language could be 'taught': but learning could be helped and it is exactly because text-books like "Matriculation English" make a valuable contribution to the machinery of teaching it is to be commended to teaching agencies and personnel.

VIATOR

*MATRICULATION ENGLISH. By L. Tipping, M.A., and A. Menezes, M.A., Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London, Rs. 2.

ANCIENT INDIA

NARMADA VALLEY CULTURE

ANCIENT INDIA: A Quarterly Journal Edited by Dharma Vir V. R. Karandikar, 1936 March.

This is a new journal started last March to study the relics of Ancient India as visualised by Pauranic tradition. It also includes reports of researches in the Narmada valley, Central India and the Deccan. The whole work, it seems, is being done by Mr. Karandikar. And this is the weakness of this scholarly adventure The first number of March 1936 contains one article on the story of Prithu Wainya by the editor. Then there is a preliminary report on 1935 winter tour on behalf of the Narmada Valley Research with a Hindi rendering of the same. Lastly, there are twenty one illustrations of temples, images, etc. we think that this venture is rather premature. The editor is likely to exhaust his material and theories soon. He could have offered his theories and interpretations of the Ancient Indian history and civilisations to the existing journals to be printed and circulated amongst scholars in this very or similar field and his collections of relics in stone, inscriptinos etc. to be printed in the same to be studied and interpreted by competent scholars along with his own theories about them.

The printing of the journal is also not satisfactory. It is full of printing mistakes, grammatical mistakes, and mistaken references. See for example on page 15 at the top where it is written Sriman Mahabharata Chaturtha Skandha. Accuracy of method, reasoning and presentation are the soul of research. Slipshod work leads to a greater havoc than before. Then correct chronological and geographical location of every event or personality on which the scholar builds up his story are the necessary foundation of historical study. In his story of Prithu Wainya whom he identifies with the Babylonian Oannes and with whom he thinks all the beginnings of social and political organisation began, he has profusely used his imagination to fill up gaps in evidences, of chronology,

(Continued on page 14)

The Campaign Of Bassein

Annals Of Pathare Kshatriya Heroism

SASHTICHI BAKHAR (Marathi) edited critically by G. G. Naik 1935 price Rs. 2.

Day by day the history of heroism and patriotism of the Marathas is becoming a forgotten tradition. Why, even the glorious days of its Swarajya and empire are becoming a past memory. New conditions and new ideals are rapidly changing our approaches to the study of our history. New writers and historians are minimising their work and misrepresenting their achievements and spirit. Maratha history cannot be understood well unless we know for what their kings, ministers and soldiers fought and lived. We must not confuse their aims, with some of the methods adopted in their warfare or conquest which were not worse, but often better, than those of their contemporaries or adversaries.

The Marathas had to meet a large number of foes, but Moguls, Portuguese and English chiefly, and they come off better than their adversaries in any moral valuation of their aims, motives and methods.

In order to understand for what Marathas fought one of the best events in their history, namely the campaign of Bassein from 1737 to 1739 against the Portuguese is worth studying. A most reliable and worthy account of that famous event is this book called "Sashtichi Bakhar". It deals with the part played by one Gangaji Naik, his brothers and relations in the campaign and conquest of Bassein. It is a heroic account of a very heroic family of Pathare Khastriya community which gave its all for the liberation of their country and religion from the tyranny of the Portuguese. This account gives us the genesis of the campaign, its motives and aims, its personalities and heroes, its campaign and final success. For what did Gangaji naik leave his home, estate and country, why did he fight, what spirit inspired him and sustained him for 22 years in preparing and struggling for its success? With what spirit were the Marathas generally inspired in these campaigns and warfare? All these questions are answered here without any new bias introduced by modern writers. There were a large number of heroes of spirit and tenacity and martyrdom like Gangaji Naik and his brothers who made the new Maratha State and empire under the able guidance of Shiwaji and his successors and the Peshwas and their chief officers. The campaign was carried on with great vigour, skill and perseverance and there was no pusilanimity shown. Its success was not utilised in illtreating the foe or their followers. But its chief impor-

(Continued on page 14)

A LIFE OF SWAMI NARAYAN

SRI SWAMI NARAYANA: A Gospel of Bhagawat-Dharma or God in Redemptive Action. By Bhai Manilal C. Parekh. Published by the author, at Sri Bhagwat-Dharma Mission House, Rajkot. Price Rs. 5.

It is perhaps not quite surprising that, while the famous cult of the Swami Narayan hardly requires any description owing to its extensive following in Gujrat, Kathiawar, Cutch and other Gujarati-speaking areas and the institutional character it has assumed steadily since the pioneers of the movement exerted all the influence of their personality and character to introduce its tenets amongst the masses of Gujarat, the world outside of this sphere of influence should remain in profound ignorance about the ideas underlying it.

This book will certainly not fail to overcome this ignorance about what is, despite its apparently sectarian character, a socio-religious movement of the 19th century that makes a definite departure in its basic ideas from various other sectarian movements and which may be said to be analogous to the historic 'Bhakti Sampradaya' in Maharashtra. Its reformism and its mass-appeal are the most remarkable features and although like practically all similar movements, its actual significance has been lost and its external organisation like the temples, maths and other propertied institutions has overgrown the moral missionary zeal and idealism of its famous founders, the social background of its early days furnishes the justification of its real value.

Hinduism as a religion, is comprehensive in its influences which have furnished the inspiration for variegated movements that have sought variously to interpret and embody in themselves some of its important precepts. It ranges between the grandeur of the highly intellectualised philosophy of the Upanishads and the cults of devotion with their appeal to the masses. The latter not infrequently lose their basic significance, become externalised, deteriorate into ritual with its privileged hierarchies, its corruption. Not infrequently they become sterile while their followers amongst the masses expend on them their quasi-mystic emotion and become incapable of the kind of action to which they ought to have been urged by the teachings of those cults—their spiritual energy is wantonly frittered away.

The founders of this cult like Sri Swami Narayan and his predecessors at whose feet he sat and imbibed the principles of the 'Sampradaya,' aimed at, and worked for, the ideal of a popular Hindu religion that would have no place for the kind of hierarchy that predominated all around them. The Swami Narayan movement even today has essentially preserved this feature. It confers on its followers an equity of social status that is quite remarkable and Mr. Parikh in his book even cites instances in which members of the so-called depressed classes are found sharing the fraternal feeling demanded by the fellowship. Its spirit of democracy and the absence of any social prejudice gain in their value when the general social background of the 19th century is considered.

Mr. Parikh's book describes how Swami Narayan and his colleagues steadily worked to overcome the prejudices, opposition and persecution of the vested interests and

(Continued on page 14)

NANKING

The Symbol Of New China

Like a mandarin's hat, lofty Purple Mountain is topped with a gleaming button—the silver dome of China's National Observatory. Nanking, capital of the Republic of China, lies at the base of this famous peak. A broad sweep of the wind-whipped waters of the treacherous Yangtse River marks the northern limits of the city.

Once, more than 300 years ago, Nanking was the capital of the mighty King Emperors. The city has been demolished by civil wars and has been rebuilt many times. Now the seat of a modern government and of a new China, the capital is again undergoing reconstruction. In its present phase of development it is one of the most extraordinary capitals in the world, writes A. J. Billingham in The New York Times Magazine.

In this combination of old and new Nanking can be seen the answer to the whole Chinese puzzle. Nowhere else in China do the ancient and the modern contrast so sharply. Here are ancient Buddhist temples, built before Christ walked the earth. Contrasting with them are many fine examples of the modern Western style of architecture. Here also are buildings in modern Chinese style.

Here, in the shadow of Purple Mountain, are the ruins of the Imperial Examination Hall, constructed 350 years ago by an Emperor of the Mings. Locked in tiny individual cells, young men of an ancient China once competed in this hall for official positions. In the Nanking of to-day modern young college graduates, both men and women, display their credentials in spacious reception halls to a new type of Chinese administrator.

THEN AND NOW

Here in Nanking are streets which, 350 years ago, were widened by order of a progressive Chinese Emperor to a breadth which would accommodate two-way traffic with sedan chairs. To-day they are too narrow for automobiles. These tiny lanes now join new, broad, paved boulevards. These are so long and so straight, and so swift is the traffic, that Chinese from the country fear them like the plague and favour the narrow "hutungs" to which they are accustomed.

Thousands of motor vehicles now speed about the city. Official limousines, American motor trucks, taxis and Chinese Army cars and trucks vie with the transport methods of long ago. Teams of coolies and shaggy ponies are seen straining sometimes together at carts of a type designed centuries ago. Sedan chairs, too, are occasionally swiftly carried along the narrow lanes and beside the broad highways.

Visitors are usually critical of the changes taking place. The main reason for this atitude is that very few of the observers have any conception of what has actually been done. The average visitor, speeding along the broad, paved highways, sees only the cave-like openings to the narrow lanes, crowded with humanity.

He inspects the fine new administration buildings and admire their curved roofs of gleaming coloured tiles; but the beggar huts of scrapped tin or strawmatting, sometimes leaning crazily against the wall of a fine new house, draw his scorn.

Chinese officials in Nanking are not unmindful of what remains to be done, but they are pleased with their achievement to date. Also they are proud of the monuments of the past, though to them relics of ancient China have become almost commonplace. In this capital of many Chinese Emperors, any excavations usually result in the discovery of various antiques. Diggers of cellars, irrigation ditches, even sever, automatically become archaeologists, and frequently uncover new treausres of bronzes, porcelains and jades.

PHENOMENAL GROWTH?

Visitors now are never asked whether they have seen the old Ming Tombs, but whether they have seen Sun Yat-sen's mausoleum. China, as exemplified by Nanking, has definitely gone off the dynasty standard. Its leaders cherish, nevertheless, the remains of antiquity, and a park has been created on Purple Mountain where relics are displayed. The people, on holidays, wander there among the tomb and stroll through the ancient Beamless Hall.

The Tsau Tien Kung Temple, dating from the sixth century B.C., attracts many visitors. And the Buddhist temple on Chi Chia Hill, founded in the fifth century B. C., is till sought by pilgrims from afar. But upon the site of the old Forbidden City of the Mings the Government plans to construct a new group of buildings which will house its principal departments.

When the National Government occupied Nanking in 1927 the entire countryside was impoverished and the capital was a dying city. Nanking had been chosen for purely sentimental reasons. One of these was that before the Manchus came it had served as the capital of the last Chinese dynasty. The other was that Sun Yat-sen had planned, after the revolution of 1911, that it should be again the capital.

The city has shown phenomenal growth. In 1927 the pupolation was about 400,000. Now it is more than a million, and would have had a greater increase had it not been for the political uncertainty of the last ten years.

TELEPHOTOGRAPHY IN GERMANY

To-day Not Only A Net Work Of Lines And Branch Lines The Country But Also Links Germany With Outside World.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The first German telephotographic connection for general use was established between Berlin and Vienna on December 1, 1927. In course of time the German Reichspost constructed its own network of telegraphic lines to develop the transmission of telephotographic pictures within Germany. It also took an important part in the development of a general European telephotographic system for circuit use. At the same time, Germany took up the laying of telephotographic connections with several countries outside of Europe, such as the United States, Argentine Republic, Siam and the Dutch East Indies. In these latter lines of communication the pictures are transmitted by wireless. The first overseas line to be opened for public use was between Berlin and Buenos Aires and commenced operations in June 1930. To-day, Germany controls a telephotographic network with a great number of branch lines, and including five public telephotographic stations in Berlin, Breslau, Frankfort a/M, Cologne and Munich, which not only can transmit and receive pictures among themselves, but are connected with 20 other European stations and 5 oversea stations. In addition to the above, there are in Germany two important private telephotographic stations under the direction of the leading newspapers of Berlin and Hamburg. These private stations are permitted to transmit to one another, to private stations abroad and to the public stations of Germany and the European countries outside Germany.

The telephotographic network of lines running out of Germany, or with which that country has established contact has by no means yet reached a stage of completion. On August 1, 1936, Czechoslovakia established connection with this network system, while the experiments in transmission which are now going on between Berlin and Tokio justify the hope that in a short time telephotographic communication between Germany and Japan will be regularly established.

Postal Department Adopts New Device

The desire to be able to transmit pictures to distant points by telegraph dates back almost to the beginnings of telegraphic news dispatches.

In order, however, to produce a good, reliable, and quick-acting telephotographic instrument, it was necessary to make many experiments of a thoroughgoing scientific nature. Among the first to achieve success in the construction of an apparatus of this kind was the firm of Siemens and Halske. This concern was soon able to turn out a telephotographic device which on account of its excellent efficiency soon became famous the world over. This apparatus was immediately adopted by the German Postal Department for its telephotographic service, and as its technical improvement has continued to keep pace with the increased demands put upon it, it now satisfies every requirement for which it is intended. The telegraphic transmission of a picture is ticked off line by line on a spiral cone, the screen impressions of the picture being so minute as hardly to be recognized. Due to this very fineness, every detail of the picture is recorded and reproduced with the greatest accuracy.

In co-operation with the German Postal Department, Siemens and Halske have also put out a movable telephotographic sending instrument, which can now through the Postal authorities be set up and used anywhere where there is no regular sending station. In spite of its limited sphere of action, this movable apparatus is capable of sending and receiving just as good pictures as the larger Siemens machine. The manifold arrangements in the way of perfecting telephotographic equipment and service now being undertaken by the German Reichspost for the transmission of pictures at moderate charges not only in Germany but throughout Europe and the rest of the world, give rise to the expectation that telephotography will continue to increase in general popularity and soon come into universal use.

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ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Ahmedabad Carnival Of Words—Proves Jawahar's Indictment—Culture Is Mockery—Hofmeyr's Tribute—Secures No Tram Seat—Literary "Sammelan" Oblivious Of All Realities—Kalelkar Overwhelmed—Rushes To Rescue—Dr. Hariprasad Explains Private Arrangement—Gallant Knight And "Rishi" Omits Gujarat—From Gujarati "Art" Sermon—Unconscious Of Injustice To Gujarati Artists—Kalelkar Answers Sir Chinubhai—The Pseudo-Ascetic Dope For Untamed Youth—And The Socialists.

The Progressive writers and the Young Gujarati artists who protested against the conduct of the literary "Sammelan" at Ahmedabad have, by their opportune and determined action, forced the recognition of the sovereignty of principles over persons and of the discipline of ideas of responsible national realities. The carnival of words of the Ahmedabad "Sammelan," was, as Jawahar would have save said, mockery elevated as culture. It is identically the museum-piece culture to which Hofmeyr, the South African delegate paid such glowing tribute. It is this, fossil conception of anaemic and effeminate culture which has not as only recently complained by an Indian visitor to South Africa, secured even a decent tram seat for the representatives of the "glorious" Indian civilisation.

Unmitigated Mockery.

The increasing export of "cultural ambassadors," "Swamis," and child "prodigies" have not advanced by one inch the nation's dignity or self-respect as a modern entity of any significance. The Ahmedabad "Sammelan," has been revealed to be a similar manifestation of unmitigated mockery. The prize poem which satirized at the "Mushaira" of the Sammelan, the unseemly scramble for presidential vacancies was an appropriate comment Gradually, the true nature of the "Sammelan" reaches public conciousness. Not everything done in the name of the "Sammelan" has seen daylight. But it will be so seen sooner or later. Neither big names nor big words would suffice to keep it conveniently obscured—thanks to the Progressive Writers and the young Gujarati artists. I have now before me the sermon of Syt. D. B. Kalelkar's composed as president of the "art" section of the Gujarati "Sammelan."

An Important Document.

It is an important document. Typically indicative of the pseudo-ascetic lyric detachment and individual exhibitionism which dope the nation's young mind and progressive aspirations, it deserves closest scrutiny and attention from a wider community of intellectuals writers and artists than the passive community of Gujarati litterateurs. The mental modes registered in this document are not an isolated Gujarati phenomenon or restricted to the "Sammelan" of the literary presidents. It could have happened anywhere in the country. And, almost any "leader" of the popular pattern would have performed the gallant task which Syt. D. B. Kalelkar performed in benevolent hurry. The arrangements of the "Sammelan" were beautifully elastic. The president of one section of the "Sammelan" could easily have been interchanged or transposed as the president of any other section. The "Sammelan" was so entirely indifferent and so completely oblivious of realities. How could one expect Syt. D. B. Kalelkar, the typically busy "leader," to be an exception? As he observes, quite characteristically, it has been his "old habit" to rush to save in an emergency. I have failed to notice the national situation he rushed to Ahmedabad to save Did he save it?

The Revealing Clue

Thirty-nine closely printed pages of the presidential declamation would not enlighten the seeker. But the opening lines of this elaborate auto-biographical dissertation do furnish the clue. It is like this. I shall, as far as possible and as accurately, translate his own words. He was in Bombay. He was told "Ravibhai" had nominated him as president of the art section of the "Sammelan." It was incredible, he thought. If some literary devotee, who had "read" his "pen-pictures" and had, he naively observes, suggested his name he would not have been surprised so much. But he did not dream, he proceeds further to inform the eager devotees, that "Ravibhai," the "inspiration" to painting in Gujarat, the "Acharya" of painters should have suggested his name. One need not examine his lyric description of the painter.

Personal Drama.

What is important is the dramatic tempo of the personal anecdote. Overwhelmed by such undreamt of honour Syt. D. B. Kalelkar naturally yielded. And, the "reception committee" of the "Sammelan" also yielded. Let there be no mistake. He yielded to the honour not without assurance. He obtained the assurance from "Ravibhai" or may be the "reception committee" that after the three days of "work" in the "Sammelan" he was to be free to "drown" himself in his own work. The subtle reason which provoked him to seek the superfluous assurance remains too subtle for average minds.

Not His "Own" Work.

But one thing is clear as daylight from this personal anecdote. He wanted to rid himself of the responsibility as early and as fast as he accepted it And the critical situation for which he offers such big and excited words and excuse was that he was in too great a hurry about his "own work" to bother as he calmly suggests, much further than the presidential honour of lofty talk

The Medicine-man Explains Art.

Dr. Hariprasad Desai, the busy medicine-man, got up at the eleventh hour to explain the "reception committee" and asked his listeners to regard its "art section" for months advertised as the "Sammelan" feature, as only a personal enterprise of the "Acharya" painter and his pupils! This gesture defiant of all responsibility to the Gujarati public is piously believed to be a disarming explanation!

Illuminating Partisanship.

Syt. D B Kalelkar has only "sympathy" and sneers to offer to the younger Gujarati artists, who have risen in revolt. He has, immediately after his illuminating confession and his ecstatic reference to exponents of Havellism the strange logic, or shall one say courage, to maintain that he does not belong to any creed and is innocent of partisanship! Only the great "rishi" rushes to Ahmedabad to save the situation for and respond to the undreamt honour showered on him by one painter.

Artists and Art In Gujarat Unmentioned.

Turn the thirty-nine pages of his closely printed address and look in vain for mention of a single Gujarati artist or specific reference to his work or its value outside the superlatives he pours on the painter, who he believes, has established a University for painters. The president of the Gujarati "Sammelan" art section omits both Gujarati art and artists from his pompous essay-writing. He is believed to be by his devoted admirers to be familiar with the artists. Why have they and their work remained unmentioned? He is believed by his devotees to have assimilated knowledge from all the museums, all the galleries, all the art institutions in the country. Thirty-nine pages of the ponderous essay do not indicate the specific knowledge. The conditions of art in the country, economic problems of the artists, their unemployment, the political dominance of alien influences on art are art realities he leaves severely alone.

The Star-gazing "Rishi" Oblivious of Art Realities.

The star-gazing "rishi" and "lipi" crusader offers his profound wisdom with reference to nobody or nothing in particular and as he himself smugly observes passes on with his "gurudakshina." His touching appreciative references to "Laxmiputras," his inconsistent statements, his random liberties with ancient literature are in tune with the pseudo-ascetic, sentimental, romantic obscurantism, typical as intellectual product of the inert Indo-British mind. But some of the axioms about art of this star-gazing "rishi" are far too funny to be omitted. Of the thirty nine printed pages of the address thirty are assigned to personal philosophy and biographical references.

He Is Original?

He has quite an original and elaborate chapter on "art and art's sake." The phrase is attributed meaning and value only a "rishi' and "tapasvi" like him could discern. He adds eight more equally original slogans which he calls "prayojan." If Syt. Munshi had the fertile imagination of Syt. D. B. Kalelkar he would easily have escaped criticism. He should have learnt something of the original contribution on "art for art's sake" from the president of the "art" section.

Some Gems of Wisdom.

Syt. Kalekar suggests kindly the necessity of "cosmic" interpretation of art. He sees the Gaikwad in ancient costume, ornaments, decorated cart and his cultured eye faints with satisfaction. And, yet before he finishes the few intervening lines he reaches the conclusion that ornaments are a sign of slavery and true kings, according to this "tapasvi" seldom wore ornaments. They used to reserve it for their "ranis," I do not know, where he secured this historic truth!

He has not seen modern Indian plays. Nor has he graced the cinema. But he has seen the cine poster. Is it not enough for the roving "rishi" to utter his condemnation of the cinema? He has heard, of course, he observes unperturbed, that there are "some good films" and he has even permitted himself to be persuaded by his "friends" and "students" to see a "good" film but that does not of course, alter his ascetic attitude. "Cubic art", we are told by this Sadhu, is now "beginning to be universal" or may be, "cosmic."

More Choice Samples.

He does not claim to be a musician or one keenly aware of the Indian melodies, but he does not mind informing us of his judgment that the progress in music during the last quarter of a century was "propaganda," not progress. He, of course, makes a gallant exception in favour of Rabindra Nath Thakur and Dilip Kumar Roy. He has heard also about Beethoven! He has discovered that "Manipuri" dance comes from Shantiniketan! He has not seen the dances of Uday Shankar. But he can, he says obligingly, easily "imagine" them. At the end he discovers that he has treated art as synonymous with poetry. Is not that, he says, his virtue? He reaches the climax of ineptitude when he realises right towards the very end of his thirty-nine pages wide and weighty essay that he has said nothing about art in Gujarat.

The Requisite Superlatives.

Does that matter? He recommends kindly that art institutions in Gujarat ought to be "well-known!" The dramatic tempo of thirty-nine pages was after all, only apparent not real. The heal anecdote was one of injustice to young Gujarat artists. He knows the danger to "life-Rishis" like him. He therefore disapproves the progressives and young Gujarati artists and, of course, the Socialists who, of course, spread chaos in the comfortable pattern of life—this great "rish' has fashioned for himself.

Sir Chinibhai's Answer.

Sir Chinubhai wanted to know how the new philistine "virtue" entered Gujarat and, particularly, Ahmedabad. Syt. D. B. Kalelkar, his "Acharya" painter and the busy medicine-man Dr Hariprasad have given the answer and revealed the process by which mockery of Gujarat is shown now as its art and culture.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS (contd.)

ANCIENT INDIA

(Continued from page 11)

geography, contact and communication. We can certainly value his interpretation as one of the hypothesis to go on. Even then it appears to us that the evidences given are not sufficient to reach even provisional conclusions. Our difficulties are chronological and not so much geographical; and equally so they are sociological. The whole sociological science goes against such an interpretation of the rise of societies, laws and politics. His conclusions are too easily arrived it. He has taken some speculation of the Puranas to be the history of the growth of the institutions of the people. We cannot agree with his claim that "the interpretations of the Pauranic stories from the historical point of view has been at the very heart of research." We do not want to reject the stories, or folklore contained in them. But we want them to be properly interpreted with the help and limitations imposed by historical methods and social sciences. There are other scholars in the field whose views have to be fully discussed before they are rejected. The editor must first of all state his scientific valuation of all the Puranas themselves, his scheme of chronology, geography and ethnology about them and of the matter contained in them. Such a preliminary survey after reviewing the work done by other scholars is absolutely necessary. Otherwise his writings and theories will remain unrelated to past research and therefore unnoticed. We have met and heard the writer and admire his zeal for research work. We however asked him a question and that was 'what is his method of approach in his historical studies'? We still do not find the reply in his writings. However, the spade work in the Narmada Valley he is doing deserves encouragement and help. The relics of India's past are so vast, the country being one of the oldest in civilization, and are so rapidly disappearing for want of knowledge, neglect and interpreters, the work in the Narmada Valley and other places undertaken by Mr. Karandikar has been undertaken none too soon. Unless he gets a band of workers to find out, study, co-ordinate and interpret the relics observed or collected much will be lost. A lot of vandalism has been done by time, but more so by men of alien cultures who came and conquered India in the past and destroyed fanatically what their narrow minds could not understand. It is to the credit of modern scholars and governments that there is a systematic attempt to discover, to preserve and to interpret the human past and thus build up the story of the growth of humanity in its early beginnings, migrations and assimilations for which our relics of evidence are at present so scanty, neglected and unknown.

S. V. P.

A LIFE OF SWAMI NARAYAN

(Continued from page 11)

the ultimate triumph of their cult was as much a triumph of the liberal principles it embodied as it is clearly that of the force of personality of men who could be mentioned along with Dayanand Saraswati. Those outside the cult may perhaps find their patience taxed and the book could have been written in a better manner; but on the whole it enables the reader to understand this popular cult in Gujrat.

THE CAMPAIGN OF BASSEIN

(Continued from page 11)

tance lies in the fact that it was fought with the object as stated by Gangaji Naik "to establish Maharashtra Rajya and Maharashtra Dharma, and to liberate holy places and temples of their gods." This was the cause for which he, his family, his caste, his people resolved to fight. This was the aim preached by Ramdas, followed by Shiwaji, maintained and developed by his successors. These noble aims made the Maratha history and Maratha State, in weaker hands and their growing jealousies and in internecine quarrels and selfish treacheries they decayed and were finally destroyed. The message of the Bakhar is that culture and religion depend upon a people's unity, diligence and independence, and swarajya is the only foundation of all that makes a people great. Gangaji, the hero, declares that "we shall either die or liberate our mother country." This is the right aim and religion of the Kshatriyas. The Portuguese intolerance in religion and their methods of conversion and inquisition had no parallel for cruelty except in Europe. Their new weapons and methods of warfare alone made them successful against a peaceloving and mild people. But their persecutions and excesses awakened the wrath of the latter and made them achieve the union of Marathas and the liberation of their country.

The Bakhar is well edited. There is a learned introduction, critical notes and a large number of appendices giving all information which is uptodate and historically scientific. Every one must read 'this Epic of Gangaji Naik' for the nobility of his character, the greatness of his aims, and the tenacity of his struggle and his final success and message. It is a tribute which history pays to its great men.

S. V. P.

DASARA PAGEANTRY IN MYSORE

It may be mentioned that the several photographs of Dasara pageantry in Mysore published on cover page 2 of our issue of Sunday last, were taken by Mr. G. V. Iswar, photographer of Mysore.

A HANDBOOK OF SCIENCE

HANDBOOK OF EVERY DAY SCIENCE: By H. D. Shourie, M.Sc., P.C.S. Publishers: Careers, Lahore. Price: Rs. 2-8-0

The present is essentially an age of science and the knowledge of things by which we live in this so-called civilized world is a prime necessity. The present book is an attempt in that direction, though the partial object of the book is also to supply the want of candidates preparing for competitive examinations in the subject of "every-day science."

The author deals with such diverse subjects as the creation of universe; the stellar system, the solar family and the planets; the origin of the earth and its motion relative to other planets; the emergence of life and the scientific aspect of death; the theory of evolution; the science of plant life; the physiology and the hygiene of man and the evolution of mind. Everyday science as it is understood to-day brings within its compass a large number of subjects besides there outlined above. It seems, if the author had balanced the scheme of this book in due proportions, it should have been possible for him to treat the rudiments of electricity, the wireless science, the science of cinematography, the television, the aerial flight, the electrical constitution of the upper atmosphere, etc., which will stand out in years to follow as supreme achievements of intellectual and technical progress. More than one-third of the book has been absorbed in the discussion of the universe, the planetary system and the earth. This could easily have been condensed in a small volume by avoiding unnecessary philosophic description of points which have always been a bone of contention even among the scientists.

The knowledge of biology, physiology and the hygiene of man is far more essential in this mechanical age than it was in the past and the author is to be congratulated on giving a very neat account of them. The inclusion of the subject of mental phenomena such as dreams and their explanation according to Freudian theories is also justified as the subject has attracted a good deal of attention among the scientists. Though the book cannot be unreservedly recommended as a book embracing all aspects of everyday science, it will no doubt form a useful collection.

N.

GIVE US MEN

1. Give us men with hearts of gold,
   Matters little, if they be young, or old,
   As long as their consciences aren't sold,
   For titles, or yellow gold.

2. Oh! Give us men with natures kind,
   Who are ever pure in mind.
   Yea! They are hard to find
   To make great, our country Hind

3. Give us men with loves sincere,
   Whose joys are crystal clear,
   Whom the country will ever hold dear,
   And push them on with a loud cheer.

4. Give us men, who not their duty shirk,
   Nor in obscurity their powers lunk,
   But nobly shoulder the work,
   For their country's 'hirk,'

5. Give us men proudly born,
   Rendering service to the country, forlorn,
   Who cheap popularity scorn,
   But quietly urge anon.

KEKASHRO KHUJESTA SEERVAI.

(1) BIRADAR BABU, by Kanti Kaka, price As. 2-6.
(2) KAKALTUN CONGO, by Chandrabhai K. Bhatt, price As. 5-6.

Both published by Chalo Vichariye Karyalaya, Ahmedabad. The first is an outcome of the life of a Russian Revolutionary, Babuskin who was executed in 1905 by the Czarist bureaucracy and the second gives in detail the atrocities in the Congo region of Africa by the Belgians (1893-99). The account is very feelingly written.

K.

BIOGRAPHY OF ROM LANDAU WHO SET OUT IN SEARCH OF GOD

Rom Landau's latest book*, closely following as it does the publication of his earlier one that described his adventures in search of God, is at once a record in biography as well as a narrative that touches the theme of the other book at various points.

STORY OF EXPERIENCES

It is difficult to say whether the interest created by Landau's spiritual adventures with his contact with personalities and teachings of men like Count Kaeserling Steiner, Krishnamurti and Ouspensky could be sustained by this book. But it does furnish the objective background for the spiritual development of Landau's inasmuch as, in describing and arranging the incidents of his biography in a straightforward narrative, he contrives to stress the significance of each of the octaves in which his 35 years are split in relation to his theory of 'Seven'. The biography in itself does not quite possess the intensity, complexity and depth of subjective analysis that usually lend to the main interest that is aroused in biographical literature. It is much too simple, one feels, for the kind of emotional pattern that is squeezed out of the external incident and which contributes to the flavour of a personal record. True, Landau's childhood's memories, the struggles, conflicts and experiences of his youth, and the entire discovery of the spiritual being at which he finally arrived at the fatalistically momentous thirty-fifth year are narrated with characteristic frankness and even at times, in detail. He makes an attempt to convey at least a substantial part of the spiritual experience through which he lived at various periods, during the travails and crisis of his life. The purely biographical, incidental element merges at times into a cinematic fade-out but it merges in the completion of the essential personality with which the author would appear to feel principally concerned.

The intrinsic value of his theory of seven, however, is another matter. Landau's makes an attempt to prove that theory not merely by applying its test to the episodes of his own life but by seeking confirmation for it in the experiences and writings of ancient and modern thinkers and philosophers. Even if, as he contends, life were divided by a seven year cyclic change and that a rhythmic scheme governed, in a supernatural process, the periodic changes in the incidents of individual life, such a theory holds out very little significance for us. It lacks, in any case, in any kind of universal significance and although Landau seeks to protect his theory against the charge of esoterism and to rationalise it, the fact remains that it remains suspect at least in the eyes of those who, while allowing themselves to be interested in the mysteries of occultism, the science of the Cabala—which is three parts poetry—and the ghost mongering of the spiritualists, firmly draw the line between philosophy and the legitimate world of the theories of seven. It is no doubt surprising that a man of the critical ability of Landau's should have ignored this vital fact.

For the rest, "Seven" is well-written and the photographic illustrations are quite interesting in themselves as a result one imagines, of the author's 'artist's tast'. Landau writes a simple forceful style even when what he writes about may not be particularly interesting.

CASIMIR.

*SEVEN. By Rom Landau, Ivor Nicholson & Watson, London.

Ramakrishna Paramahamsa

He Belonged To The Blessed Band Of The Poor And Pure

By T. L. VASWANI

Individuals, not organisations. Individuals not systems, Individuals, not opinions and institutions, are the central energy of the stream of history. The true leaders of humanity are its seers and saints.

One of them was Sri Ramakrishna.

St. Bonaventrua wrote the life of St. Francis. A saint is required to write the life of St. Ramakrishna whose simplicity was the simplicity of St. Francis. Such a life will be the fruit of meditation and fellowship.

The Poor And The Pure

"Blessed are the poor in spirit", said Jesus. And again:—"Blessed are the pure in heart". Sri Ramakrishna belonged to the blessed band of the poor and the pure. He was the picture of humility and love, and he had such a horror of honours, riches, and what the world calls "greatness". To-day princes and professors deem it an honour to pay homage to this son of a poor villager, this simple servant of God and man.

How wonderfully well he assimilated the spirit of the Saints! He drew into himself the breath divine of Krishna and Christ and of all the prophets and saints. He fled from the shadow of any desire for prominence. Like Krishna, like Jesus, Ramakrishna loved the little ones,—loved children, and blessed them. Ramakrishna had no desire to shine before men. The story of his life is really a story of inner life. His adventures were in the inner life of the spirit. He was a hero; but his heroism lay in that self-conquest which, Mahomed says, is more than many a martyrdom. He fasted,—in secret. He had fellowship with God,—in secret. Gazing at the beauty of his child-like face, I have said to myself, again and again: "In his life hath shown anew the Light Eternal!"

Symbol Of True India

A century ago, was born the blessed one. He was born in a village named Kamarpurkar. He reached unspeakable heights of holiness: and the villager Gajadhar is become the Ramakrishna to whom the world pays homage to-day. I recall the words of Jalaluddin Rumi, the mystic of Iran:—

"O Thou that converteth salt earth into bread
And bread again into the life of man,
Thou makest some earth-born men as heaven,
And multipliest heaven-born saints on earth."

I think of Sri Ramakrishna as a symbol of that true India which stands for supremacy of the Atman, as the West to-day stands for supremacy of an intensely individualised intelligence.

In him I see the face of Hidden India. In him I see a radiance of the self-revealing God. And I recall again the words of Jalaluddin Rumi:—

"The worker is here in His worship;
Enter the Workshop and behold Him face to face;
A veil is drawn over the worker by His Work;
Come Behold Him in His work!"

Pearls Of Great Price

The saints are His workshop. Their holiness, their love, their words of wisdom, are His 'work'. Read the 'sayings' of St. Ramakrishna: "How rich in the wisdom of the spirit. Here are a few of these "Sayings" precious to me as pearls of great price:—

He is no scholar whose mind is not true to God. Be illumined.
Do you see what I see? He the Lord has become everything.
Earnestness is the only thing necessary. Long must you struggle in the water before you learn to swim.
In the pure is reflected the Lord as the Sun in clear mirror.
God shines when ego dies.
Like unto a miser that longeth for gold, let thy heart long for the Lord
Call on the Divine Mother! She will come to you and take you up in her arms!

St. Ramakrishna discouraged sectarianism. It is the negation of the true spirit of religion. "Be not like the frog in the well", he said. He had respect for all religions. He saw the unity of Allah, Rama and Rahim. He respected the Quran and the Nimaz. He meditated on the Madonna and Christ. He bowed his head at the name of Jesus, calling him "the master-yogi in eternal union with the Godhead."

The World's New Day

When I gaze at the picture of this God-intoxicated Man of the 19th century, I see the vision and promise of a new age,—I behold the breaking down of barriers between religions and races. I see the unresting march of India beyond the bankruptcy of modern civilisation to a new life of simplicity and spiritual achievement.

Behold the beauty of this chosen Saint:
His tears were sweeter than all temple-songs:
He served he faltered not; he did not faint:
And for the world's New Day his spirit longs.

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Bombay Chronicle 15/11/36.

Neutrality In Spanish War

A JUSTIFICATION OF THE BRITISH ATTITUDE

Events of the week have convinced leaders of the British Government that the Communist dictatorship in Russia is just as reckless and hotheaded as its hated Fascist rivals.

The Soviet threat to throw neutrality overboard in the Spanish civil war is regarded here as one of those impulsive gestures with which all dictatorships try to impress their own people now and then at the expense of the rest of the world. The theatrical behaviour of the Portuguese delegate in stalking out of the non-intervention committee's meeting was another.

All totalitarian States are coming to be tarred with the same brush in the British Government's opinion. There is a growing tendency to lump them all together as irresponsible and potentially dangerous to the peace of the world, whether their people wear the coloured shirts of fascism or the working clothes of communism, says Ferdinand Kuhn Jr. in "The New York Times."

BRITISH WEARY OF CLASH.

It is worth watching such a tendancy in Great Britain at a time like this when the continent of Europe threatens to split openly into rival groups. At this moment the British feel an overpowering impulse to let fascism and communism fight out their quarrel and slaughter with other in the process. The British know it may be difficult for them to remain neutral in another world war, but they wish devoutly just now that they could find a way.

If Germany should attack Russia one of these days and if Britain should remain neutral, then the Russians would have only themselves to blame. Such is the reflection one hears it quarters which until now have been deeply suspicious of Germany and friendly to the Soviet Union.

There is less alarm than annoyance in the British reaction to the bombshell that came from Moscow. After all, the Russian do not intend to sacrifice a single soldier's life in behalf of their beleaguered friends in Madrid. The British are fairly confident moreover, that the Russians never really intended to carry out their threat of supplying arms openly and on an unlimited scale to the Spanish Loyalists. The Germans and Italians could furnish far more to the Rebels and do it more quickly, if it came to open rivalry.

RECKLESSNESS ANGERS BRITISH.

But what exasperates the British is the recklessness with which Moscow has seen fit to excite passions in Europe at a moment when Europe needs coolness as never before.

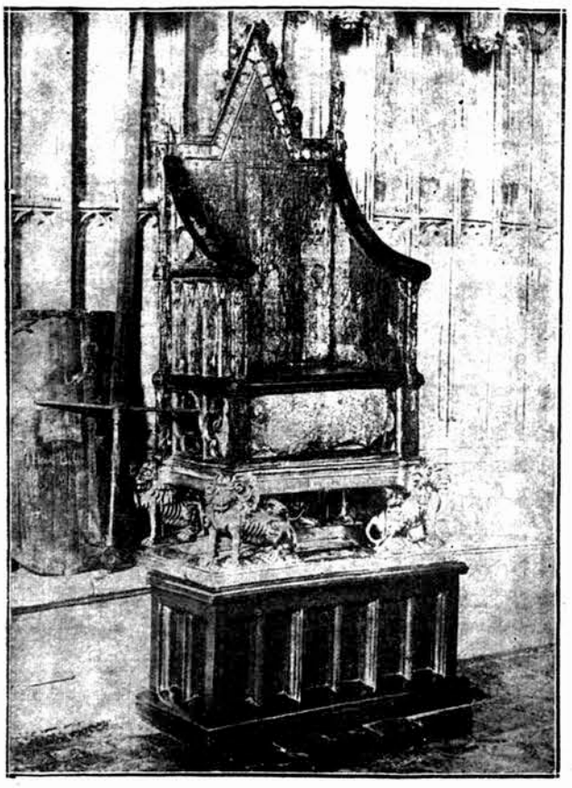
Ever since the Spanish civil war began the British and French Governments have been sitting on the lid in an effort to prevent the witches caldron in Spain from spilling across the Pyrenees. After the most intense diplomatic effort the non-intervention committee was established to act as a safety valve. Procedure was carefully laid down to guide the committee in case any nation should be accused of breaking its pledges.

But, although Russia agreed to this procedure, she has threatened to scrap it when the very first complaint was made. Her charges against the Fascist powers may have been entirely justified, but instead of making them in the proper manner she shouted them to all the world it a hasty, excitable ultimatum.

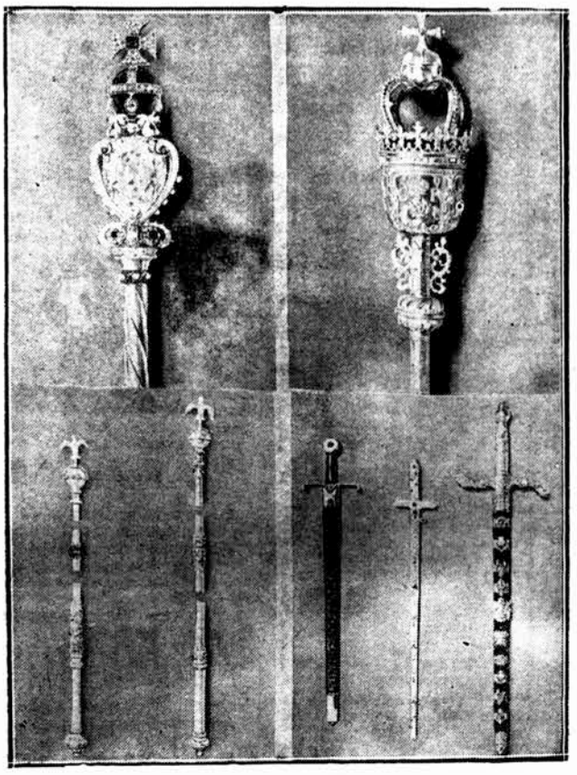
The result has been a blast of abuse from Berlin and Rome and a counterblast from Moscow and

(Continued on page 47)

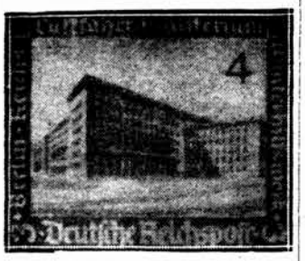
CORONATION CHAIR AND JEWELS



This historic chair, in which King Edward VIII will be crowned on May 12, 1937, has under its seat "the stone of fate" which King Edward I in 1297 brought from Scotland. All Scotch Kings were crowned in this chair and since Edward I also all English Kings.

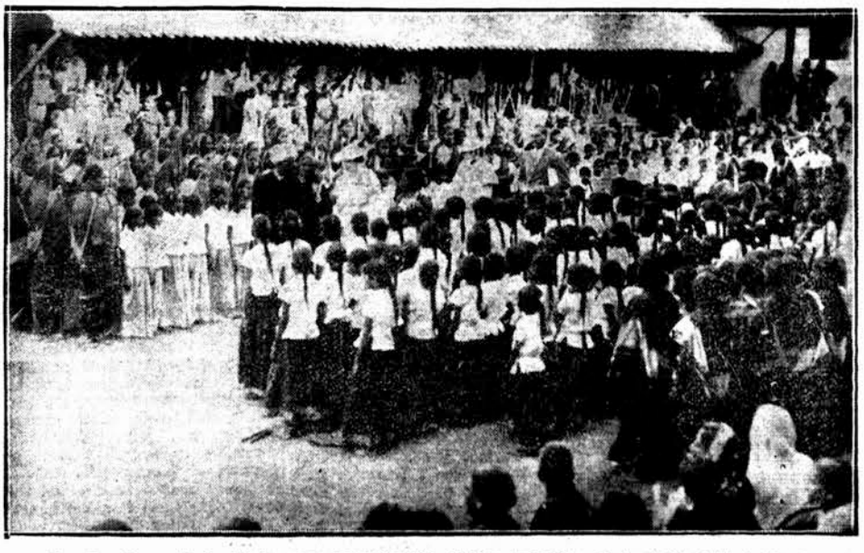


This group of crown jewels will be used in the Coronation ceremonies of H.M. Edward VIII next May, when he will formally be proclaimed Edward VIII, King of All Britain, Defender of the Faith and Emperor of India. At top left, the royal sceptre. This is of gold, richly studded with jewels, the largest of which is a diamond. One of the four stars of Africa, weighing 516 carats. King Edward will hold the sceptre in his right hand during the coronation ceremony. Lower left, the King's sceptre with the dove, also of gold and richly jewelled. The white dove typifies the Holy Ghost, who, by tradition controls the actions of kings. Top right, the sergeant-at-arms mace, carried by sergeants-at-arms and other officials during the coronation ceremony. Lower right, three jewelled swords that will play an important part in the ceremony. In centre is the sword of State, the most beautiful and valuable sword in the world. The rose of England, the thistle of Scotland and the shamrock of Ireland are repeated three times in jewels on the scabbard. At his coronation the King places this sword, signifying his military Power, at the service of the church. At right is the State sword, which will be carried by the King on State occasions, and at left, "curtana" or the sword of mercy, one of a set of three, the other two being the swords of justice, spiritual and temporal.



Hitler's New Charity Stamp: One of a series of new stamps bearing a surtax (marked in the left and right bottom corner) to swell the coffers of the Winter Help Fund in Germany. The building is the new Air Ministry in Berlin.

Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, the new German Ambassador in London, leaving the German Embassy with Sir Sidney Clive, Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, for Buckingham Palace to present his credentials to King Edward.



Her Excellency Lady Brabo urne inspects Girl Guides and Blue Birds at the Rally held at Satara on 6th November.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our "CRIMINAL" COMPETITION. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

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CRIMINAL REFORM : A Criminal's Viewpoint

(By H. E. DEGRAS)

Quite early in my criminal career—which begin officially at the age of six and ends unofficially with my release from penal servitude six months ago—I noticed a strange discrepancy between the actual consequences of my felonies and the consequences I had hoped for. Crime has always been for me a means of resolving the difficulties I found in adjusting myself to people. As a child, seizing upon the most obvious aspect of social relationships in a slum community, I was impressed by the cash-nexus and stole to acquire money. In adolescence, when sex became important, I stole to facilitate eros. Later still, when I perceived the social advantages of culture, I stole to obtain leisure for educational development. Always, behind the crude fact of the theft, was a warm, vague impulsion to get on more mutually satisfying terms with my fellows. Now that seemed to me a perfectly good motive. And when I found that my felonies only served to estrange me further from society, I was hurt and deeply perplexed. The central fact of my life was a sense of lonliness, of alienation. There were barriers between me and the rest of men, not of my making. I had committed crimes in order to break down these barriers, and the laws of my being could not allow me to comprehend how an effort to achieve closer relationships with men may be wrong. But that lack of comprehension itself constituted a further barrier, and by rendering fellowship less realisable made it all the more precious. So I was driven to the underworld to find intimacies, where the barriers are not so strong. That again alienated me further from general society.

Differing Viewpoints

In my periodical appearances before the courts, I came into contact with several very sincere social-workers. But from the first I found that, sincere as they were and I was, such contacts were almost wholly useless. I felt fundamentally that, whatever excuses there were for society, I was right in my crimes; they felt fundamentally that, whatever excuses there were for me, I was wrong. Their judgment was based, articulately, on my crime. My judgment was based, inarticulately, on my motives. They expected repentence of me, expected me to consider imprisonment in the light of an atonement. But I felt strongly, deeply, inexpressibly, that I had nothing to atone. It was a deadlock; and I passed through an Industrial School, a Borstal Institution and three prisons without the deadlock being resolved. It is only by the most fortuitous of accidents that I am not a burglar still.

I preface my article with autobiography in order to emphasis what I consider to be the central verity concerning criminals. 'Subjectively crime is essentially a straining towards social communion.' The criminal is, while he remains a criminal, never conscious of this; but for all that it is his root-motive. Once this is realised, it becomes clear that the task of reform lies not in changing the criminal's motives, but making him conscious of his motives, and helping him to find a more satisfying mode of expressing them.

Right Approach To Problem

My experiences in penal institutions, and my readings in criminology, have shown me that the failure to realise this fundamental axiom is at the root of the failure to deal successfully with criminals. Officials approach the prisoner with legal preconceptions, reformers approach him with socioethical preconceptions; both attitudes prevent an understanding of the prisoner, whose modes of thought and feeling are quite foreign to these. Before an effective reform-system can be established, there must be readiness to see the prisoner, not as an 'object' of reform, but as a 'subject'

Because the attitude of the authorities goes wrong from the start, faults show themselves from the moment one begins to enquire into the workings of the present penal system. The primary practical measure of reform is the classification of criminals for classification there can be no adequate treatment. Without adequate system, or rather systems. For different types of criminal require different types of system if their reform is to be facilitated and not retarded. This is to some extent recognised by the Prison Commission in this country, and in recent years an effort has been made to classify prisoners and segregate them in institutions adapted to types.

Arbitrary Bases Of Classification

But let us examine the bases of the classifications used. First, a necessary distinction is made between the sexes; women are completely segregated from male prisoners, and no communications or contacts are permitted. Again, convicted and unconvicted prisoners are kept in distinct categories. Thus much is inevitable, although not entirely satisfactory. It is when we come to the classifying of convicted prisoners that we see how really inadequate is the present system. Criminal antecedents are made the prime distinguishing factor. In the words of the present head of the Prison Commission, "it is obviously desirable to separate the first offender from the habitual offender—the man who comes for the first time to prison from the man who comes for the fifth or the fiftieth time." (Mr. A. Paterson, "Annals of the American Academy of Social Science, 1931") It is obvious, in the sense that the earth is obviously flat. It is the first impression one would gain from a superficial survey of the problem. But a knowledge of prison-psychology soon disproves it. Anyone who has experienced both institutions will know that crime is more enthusiastically discussed and planned in a first-offender's prison than in recidivist institutions. Macartney, in his book "walls have mouths" has testified that old lags have a positive reluctance to discuss crime; and readers of Dostoevsky will recall that he confirms this as being true of the Siberian convict-settlements. It is true that under the prevailing regime recidivist criminals tend to adopt a fatalistic attitude about crime, but "that is only because the authorities adopted it first.' In the convict-prisons where recidivism is accepted and no efforts made to reform, fatalism is "imposed" on the prisoners. In short, the authorities have manufactured a characteristic and then used it as a basis for classification.

Age gives another basis for classification under the present system. If the classification were according to "mental age" it would be well. But this is not the method applied. Only the physical age of the prisoner is taken into account, and institutions are set aside for lads under twenty-one, men under thirty, and so on.

Enough have been said to show that the bases for classification adopted under the prevailing system are largely arbitrary. And they are arbitrary because they take little account of the subjective aspects of the prisoner. What the prisoner feels and thinks about himself is at least as important as what the jurists and penologists think about him; and a classification based on such subjective characters will prove vastly more fruitful. Let us explore the possibilities of such a classification.

Jung's Analysis

Most psychologists will agree with me, I think, in saying that Jung's analysis of psychological types is, for our present purposes at least, the best available. Jung has the advantage over Adler, Gross or Spearman in that his presentation is based upon the subjective conscious psychology of the individual He makes his classifications according to the self-presentation of his subjects, and does not seek to rely wholly on his own judgment. By this method he has distinguished four primary function-types,* which he calls respectively the thinking—,

(Continued on page 57)

*For the purpose of this article I have ignored Jung's primary distinction between introvert and extravert types, since the overwhelming majority of criminals are extraverts.

You needn't worry about yourself son; your dad'll do that. Of course, I don't know what you are going to be when you grow up, but I do know you are going to have a sound education. I've been arranging for that, son, ever since you were born. I'll provide the money through what is called the Children's Endowment Policy of the National Indian Life Insurance. Someday I'll explain it to you. It's ideal for your dad—who earns a very moderate salary."

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A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

WOMAN BREAKS LONDON TRADITION

Stands For City Election First Time In 1,000 Years

Only sixteen people dared to break a City of London tradition by voting for a woman in a Court of Common Council election. The election, which was in the Cripplegate Without Ward, resulted:

Mr. George Little, chartered accountant, 330.

Miss Elsa Vagnolini, income-tax consultant, 16.

After the count the new councillor, a Preston (Lancashire) man who has been in the City for many years, told a reporter, "I am delighted to have won. My belief is that men have far better experience than women to guide the City affairs, and I hope—though I say it in all politeness—that I have given my opponent such a beating that no other woman will dare to stand"

Miss Vagnolini told a reporter, "I am standing not as a woman but as a City worker—and I hope to have a chance to stand again".

It was the first time in the City's municipal history of over 1,000 years that a woman had been nominated before the Court of Common Council. At the election wardmote. When the names of the two candidates were submitted in accordance with ancient practice to a show of hands, not one person voted for Miss Vagnolini, who, in accordance with custom, demanded a poll.—"Manchester Guarian".

GLADYS COOPER DIVORCED

Sir Neville Arthur Pearson was granted a 'decree nisi' against his wife, Miss Gladys Cooper, last month.

Mr. Philip Merivale, the actor, was cited as co-respondent, and the petition, which came before Mr. Justice Finlay at Carlisle Assizes, was undefended.

Sir Neville was granted custody of the child of the marriage—Sally, now nearly seven—and costs against the co-respondent.

Petitioner's case was that they were married in 1928 and lived happily until 1934, when his wife went to America to act in a play in New York

When she returned her attitude towards him was completely changed, and she confessed that she was in love with Mr. Merivale, whom she had met in America.

In 1935 a deed of separation was entitled into.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Powdered charcoal should be placed in the bottom of the bin in which potatoes are stored. This will prevent the sprouts from shooting out so early and will preserve the flavour.

Quite an effective way of whitening linen articles is to place two or three slices of lemon in the boiler

Remember that, when making a drill for the top of a curtain, it should measure one and a half times the width of the window.

Two or three large pieces of pumice stone placed amongst the coal in a fire will help to throw out a great heat and save fuel. The same pieces can be used over and over again.

When using pipeclay for cleaning white shoes, mix it with milk instead of water. It will not rub off when dry and the shoes will last longer.

DOCTORS TO MEND MARRIAGES

No Reporting For Matrimonial Cases

Mr. Claud Mullins, the Metropolitan magistrate who founded a Thursday afternoon "marriage mending" court, pleaded for more privacy for matrimonial courts, and more help from doctors in marriage problems, says the "Sunday Express."

The rules now applied in the Divorce Court should be extended to matrimonial courts, he said. (That is, there should be a restriction on the reporting of the cases).

Speaking to the Sussex branch of the National Association of Probation Officers at Haywards Heath, Mr. Mullins said:—

"I think that would be a very happy medium, and if this procedure were adopted in the courts it would work quite well, and would mean that we could give our intimate talks to the parties in private."

If a large number of the cases could be referred to medical men, he said, much good could be done. A high percentage of those sent to doctors never came back to the courts.

Other points in Mr. Mullins's speech:—

"There is no training or preparation for marriage. Our churches and registrars gaily marry any one without any attempt to equip them for what marriage really is.

"I don't believe there is a court in this country that could not enlist the help of any doctor free.

SHOCKED.

"When I became a magistrate five years ago," he added, "it shocked me that marriage cases were grouped into lists with every kind of case conceivable. This meant that at the end of a long afternoon's work, one would find oneself dealing with Mr. and Mrs. Jones who were facing the most important problem of their lives"

But here is the other side, the silver lining—not from the courts this time:—

The Hon. Reginald Parkar, who received a telegram of congratulation from the King on his golden wedding yesterday, gives this recipe for married happiness: —

"After sixty years of marriage, I have come to the conclusion that tolerance is the thing required in marriage. In my case, youthful marriage was certainly a success —I was twenty-two and my wife only seventeen."

Miss Florence Horsbrugh, M.P. who was the first woman in the history of Parliament to move the Commons address in reply to the speech from the Throne at the opening of the new session last month.

TEN BEST-DRESSED WOMEN

Three British women are among the ten best-dressed women, according to a poll among famous Paris dressmakers.

They are: the Hon. Mrs. Reginald Fellowes, the Hon. Mrs. Richard Norton and the Duchess of Leeds, who occupy second, sixth and ninth places respectively in the ballot.

The others, in order of merit, are: Mrs. Harrison Williams, Senora Martinez de Hoz, the Begum Aga Khan, Baroness Eugene de Rothschild, Baroness von Krieger, Princess Charles Murat, and Mrs. David Balsom.

Among the runners-up were Miss Marlene Dietrich, Lady Mendl (wife of Sir Charles Mendl, of the British Embassy in Paris), the Countess of Warwick, and Mrs. Byron Foys (daughter of Mr. Chrysler the motor-car magnate).

Lady Mendl is famous for her green hair and her excellent taste in dressing. The Countess of Warwick is noted for her sporting outfit.

Although very tiny in stature, the Duchess of Leeds achieves a sophisticated smartness in severe black clothes.

"ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL"

Romance Mended After 40 Years

Returning from India to England on Christmas Eve, 1896, to marry the girl to whom he was engaged two years previously, a young soldier found his fiancee had married a fortnight before his return.

Nearly 40 years afterwards he was walking along a Coventry street when he came face to face with his old sweetheart and the couple were married last month.

Ernest Angliss, now 62, was the bridegroom, and his bride was Mary Gutteridge, aged 60, of Grafton Street, Coventry.

"I met Mary again for the first time in nearly 40 years on August Bank Holiday." Mr. Angliss said. "I bought a ring before leaving India in 1896, and I have kept it ever since."

"WORLD'S MOST POPULAR WOMAN"

The world's most popular woman and the greatest aerial pilot whose efforts are comparable with the greatest Empire builders" was how the Mayor of Auckland, (N. Z.) described Miss Jean Batten at a civic reception held there in honour of the famous airwoman.

The Mayor announced that an important street was to be renamed Jean Batten Place.

NEW MEXICO WOMAN IS 118 YEARS OLD

Has Lived Under Four Flags And Still Does Her Own Washing & Woodchopping

One hundred and eighteen years of life have left Mrs. Anastacia Camargo sharp-eyed, sharp-witted and erect,—but regretful that "young people nowadays die fast".

"They don't seem now to have so much of life as we of the older stock", said the ancient Indian woman, who has seen four flags fly over her Texas home on the Rio Grande.

Prof. Arthur L. Campa of the University of New Mexico, an authority on folklore, described a visit to Mrs. Camargo. Through her he sought to enlarge the volume of fact and legend concerning the early days of the Southwest.

Mrs. Camargo is well and active. Her hair is white and abundant. She can thread a needle, sew and cook. Daily she carries on such household chores as washing and wood-chopping.

She lives in a little adobe house nine miles from El Paso with her youngest son, who is more than 70. She calls him "Mi-hijo"—my little boy.

Her eyes brighten when she recalls the days when Spain, and later Mexico, ruled her homeland. She saw the birth of the Lone Star Republic and the later days of territoriality and statehood. She has outlived two husbands.

Her formula for long life is simple—"Trabajo, mucho trabajo"—work, and plenty of it.

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OUR SHORT STORY

HIS MISTAKE!

By BHASKAR

D. B. was a strange fellow, but to be fair it was not a pose affected by him. If all the people one comes across are in the habit of talking very little and going about with a face which seems to have forgotten how to smile, then I who liked hearing my own voice and at the slightest encouragement was willing to talk of my ambitions and domestic life, merit that adjective. Perhaps he appeared strange because things are usually the other way round.

I used to go to his rooms very often and I was aware that he too knew how to laugh and talk very wittily and intelligently. I was at the same time never sure of the fellow. There was something in him which always made me keep on guessing. A young man who was content to curl up with a book like 'The Mechanism of the Mind' which to me is a pretty tough steak and 'Romantic Confessions' which by the way is an education in itself, is someone who required careful handling.

I have often tried to draw out from him his ideas on the very important affairs of the human kind such as clothes, movies and particularly those things that go about in saries. One of those things was at that time the only important feature in my scheme of living.

Now tell me frankly D B., have you ever been in love?

'With What?'

'With a woman.'

'Oh Yes. I still am'.

'Any college mat'?

'My mother never went to any college.'

'You are trying to be smart. Aren't you? This is what I mean. Have you ever felt so towards a young woman, that whenever you saw her you felt a sort of feeling like that of suddenly growing wings and floating up with your head throbbing like an aeroplane engine?

'No.'

'What? You have never been in love? Tell me another.'

'You need not accept it.'

'Alright. Now you may be wanting to tell me that you hope not to, also.'

'Raghu, you are positively brilliant to-day.'

'D. B. don't dodge.'

'Certainly not. I hope I will never become so soft in my head as to feel that I am being favoured if a girl allows me very kindly to keep her in good clothes feed her and make myself a generally useful and handy thing, good to have about oneself.'

'So sure?

'Why not?

'Because I think that it is not possible for a normal human being to go on in life without some one for whom he loves to do things, to whom he wants to give for whom he wants to strive—'

'Raghu, you take these novels too seriously'.

D. B. was honest. With his utter disregard of what others thought of him and his self-centeredness it was no pose as it would have been with me.

Human emotions have the trick of springing surprises like a Jack-in-the-Box. When it happens to people like you and me it merely adds a sort of exhilarating spice to the cup of life with not much of a headache in its wake. But when it happens to one whose head has always led his heart it is prone to mess up things.

That was what happened to D. B. He fell in love. He lost his heart. He lost his head. Also his appetite. It broke out in the most acute form.

She was a nurse.

She was a girl of about twenty-four. A thin girl with a slight stoop and about five feet four inches in her white canvas shoes. To me she was definitely not fair, I mean in appearance. Her head was beautifully poised on her neck. She had abundant hair done up in a magnificent coil at the back of the head with a tiny sprig of jasmine tucked in. Her hands were thin and delicate. Eyes were large, long, deep and dreamy and a mouth so expressive and sweet—that is what he said it was. It seemed that she had an intelligent face. Intelligence born not out of singing the songs of life herself but by listening to them with intelligence. What he meant was beyond me.

Anyway D. B. was in love and to me to whom alone this was known—she was not aware—he became almost a bore. Even the best friend is apt to become a little restless when a man asks the question 'Who is she' with a monotonous consistency every time they meet, which they have to as they are working in the same office.

D. B. who was habitually punctual started going to office before eight o'clock for one week and every other week at about eight thirty. On cross-examination he admitted that the shift schedule in a certain hospital made it necessary. It is a tribute to the enterprise of a young man when he finds out the time table of sh work, the tram service which fits in with it and then exploits the knowledge to see the object of his passion as often as possible.

This went on for months He was naturally shy.

Why not try to speak to her one day? Gosh, it may queer the pitch. She may call the nearest butter cup. Or again she may freeze one with a 'I-am-not-interested-in-worms' look. He was afraid. He did not know that no daughter of her mother will be offended at that foolish, sincere and reverent look in the eyes of a man though she may not go suddenly limp and fall into his arms. Everyone is ignorant when he first goes to school.

One day he came to me. There was suppressed excitement in his nonchalant 'poker' face. The news was the very exciting and breath taking one that in the evening SHE, just about to enter the lift, turned back and looked at him. AND THEIR EYES MET. Now he knew, that she knew, that both of them knew that they wanted to know each other. Surely it was a definite improvement in an otherwise discouraging state of affairs! Even the most hard headed do go soft sometimes.

So it went on for weeks except when some unexpected change in the hospital time table occurred and upset his calculations. Then D. B. became positively sad. You and I would have got desperate if we were stung so badly and would have done something for a change from this distressing vagueness to a more settling definiteness. Even if it were a marching order we would have been free. The jungle abounds in game. He had eyes only for one particular doe. Perhaps that made him appear strange to us.

It was intense.

'Why do you so often ask me whether I am so sincere. I don't like that 'so.' It is an insult. Do you know why you are incredulous? Your conception of women is that they are here to amuse you. That is why a fairer skin and a more beautiful curve have an unsettling effect on your emotions which you call love. I am not in love with curves. I am in love with her. You did not care to offer me this advice before because you thought that this will only be just an affair of the heart and that you will get a big laugh out of me later when I have lived that out. Now you seem to be so anxious to save my mother's feelings, to point out my duty towards my family and the probability of her not being the right girl. I am not going to allow those considerations to stampede me into not doing what I do want to, very badly. What she may be or might have been is of no concern to me. I am telling this because you have been making all sorts of insinuations about her being a nurse, her being in contact with all kinds of fellows and that it might not have always been on strictly professional work and so many other might have beens. If at all she has a past I don't care. How do you know that I have not got a questionable past? It will be overlooked in the case of a man. Is it not? All that matters to me is the future. How can you say that she will not be just what I want and be happy with in the future?"

It was a Saturday and D B. was as usual back from office at one o'clock. When I went to his rooms I found him in his bed reading a book on 'Consumer Research.'

'How is the grand passion progressing?" I enquired.

'Finished,'. was the reply with eyes still reading.

'What?'

'The young lady I was—'

'Was?'

'Yes. The past tense of the intransitive verb 'is'.

'Whatever has happened' I asked taken aback. 'Did she slap your face?'

'Don't try to be humorous. Here is the story. Sit back and gloat. Yesterday evening I was standing at the tram stop where she gets in. According to my calculation she must have been having night duty. I was wrong. She got down from a tram. I did not first recognise her. She was not in her professional dress of white. She looked fetching. in her dark blouse, cream sari with a dark border, a circle of flowers round the coil of hair and sandals that gave just the finishing touch to the delightful ensemble.'

'You read 'Vogue' also. Don't you?'

'Yes sometimes. Let me finish. She got down and saw me. I thought that there was a momentary expression of surprise in her face. Then she turned again towards the exit steps. A small girl of about five years was being pushed from behind by a young fellow of about my age. I tell you I distinctly heard the child looking down at her and asking in her piping voice 'Aai mala Khalin ghe' Now if you care, you may sit here reading something. We will go for a picture afterwards. I am sleepy. Last night I did not sleep well.'

After fifteen minutes over the edge of a magazine, I saw D. B. not only sleeping but snoring. He had that bad habit.

(THE END.)

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Would you like to know without any cost what the Stars indicate for you, some of your past experiences, your strong and weak points, etc? Here is your chance to get FREE the skill of Pundit Tabore, India's most famous Astrologer, who by applying the ancient science to useful purposes has built up an enviable reputation? The accuracy of his predictions and the sound practical advice contained in his 'Horoscopes on Business, Speculation, Finances, Love-affairs, Friends, Enemies, Lotteries, Travels, Changes, Litigation, Lucky Times, Sickness etc., have astounded educated people the world over. GEORGE MACKEY of New York believes that Tabore must possess some sort of second-sight.

To popularise his system Tabore will send you FREE your Astral Interpretation if you forward him your full name (Mr. Mrs. or Miss), address and date of birth (English Calendar) all clearly written by yourself. No money required but you may, if you like enclose 4 annas Stamps to help cover postage and misc. costs. You will be amazed at the remarkable accuracy of his statements about you and your affairs. Write now as this offer may not be made again. No personal interviews, all consultation by mail only. Address: PUNDIT TABORE, (Dept. 312-W), Upper Forjett Street, Bombay VII.

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BOMBAY BARODA MADRAS

FREED FROM VERSAILLES' LAST SHACKLES

Germany's Latest

Internationalisation Of Rivers Denounced

Effect On Czechoslovakian Shipping

BERLIN: Nov. 14.

By denouncing to-day the clauses of the Versailles Treaty, dealing with internationalisation of rivers, Herr Hitler has, in effect, declared Germany free from the last shackles imposed at Versailles. The clauses concerned restricted navigation on certain of Germany's rivers. The denunciation will presumably affect Czechoslovakian shipping on the Elbe to Hamburg and North Sea, also Dutch barges and other international traffic up the Rhine. Such shipping will henceforth be subjected to any regulations that Germany may impose.

DENOUNCED CLAUSES.

The denounced clauses form chapter three, Navigation Section of part two of the Treaty. Article 331 declares the following rivers international:—Elbe from its confluence with the Moldau and the Moldau itself from Prague, the Oder from its confluence with the Oppa, the Niemen from Grodno and the Danube from Ulm. Article 332 lays down that national property and flags of all Powers should be treated on a footing of perfect equality on those rivers without discrimination. The navigation clauses also laid down a stipulation regarding freedom of navigation on the Rhine and various rights of the Reparian countries.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

NO INCIDENT ON SATURDAY NIGHT

Measures adopted by the authorities to restore confidence in the city have contributed to the peace and calm which prevailed throughout Saturday.

There was nothing to mai the peace of the city on Saturday night.

DR. SATYAPAL'S RESIGNATION

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

The decision not to accept any office in the new Provincial Congress Committee, members of which will be elected to-morrow, has been announced by Dr. Satyapal, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee. While not divulging the causes for this step Dr. Satyapal says it is his considered opinion that the change is called for in the interest of the Congress. He will be resigning the presidency and membership of the Provincial Parliamentary Board also.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS FROM SPAIN.

SEVILLE: Nov. 14.

It is claimed that the insurgents have improved their fortified positions, taken 300 prisoners and now have 40,000 men on the Madrid front.

PARIS.—The Spanish Embassy telephoning to Madrid was informed that the North Station has been shelled and some damage caused, but Government troops are advancing. The morale of Madrid was never better.

MADRID.—Civilian casualties in this morning's air raid were 60 killed and 200 wounded. It is reported that the Government has started a great offensive in Eastern and South-eastern flanks, now in position on the line from Ciempozuelos, 20 miles south of Madrid, through Sesena to Aranjuez which threatens the insurgents in the Southern Sector. Government is also launching an attack against the Toledo area.

BARCELONA.—General Llano de Encomienda has gone to Madrid in command of the Government forces on the Northern front.—Reuter.

PARIS VIEW ON HITLER'S STATEMENT.

PARIS: Nov. 14.

There is no disposition here to take Herr Hitler's latest move too tragically. While in principle it is regarded as no less serious than Germany's disregard of other sections of Versailles Treaty, in practice it is felt that to-day's move will not make a material change. France has made practically no use of the navigation rights that the Treaty allowed her.—Reuter.

BRITISH VIEW

LONDON, Nov. 14

British circles consider Germany's abrupt unilateral action unjustified, and hold that she should have obtained a revision by negotiation, as was done by Turkey in the question of the Straits. The Paris "Quai d'Orsay" points out that the German denunciation affects the conventions of the Rhine and Mannheim, the latter of which was concluded only a few months ago, and will necessitate fresh negotiations between the countries concerned.—Reuter.

GERMAN PRESS UP IN ARMS

Arrests Of Citizens In Moscow Rouses Wrath Of Nazi Party Organs

BERLIN, Nov. 13.

The German press is up in arms regarding the arrest of German citizens in Moscow.

The official Nazi party organ, "Der Angriff" declares: The arrested men will have to suffer in the cellars of the Ogpu. The German people hope that their sufferings will be ended as quickly as possible, even if their relief can be achieved only by still more energetic steps."

The "Diplomatic Correspondence" expresses the belief that the arrests are Soviet reprisals for "extermination of Bolshevik poison in Germany."

The paper adds that Germany is unwilling to permit propagation of pernicious, false doctrines spread everywhere by Moscow; on the other hand, she will take all necessary counter-measures.—Reuter.

NOTICE TO READERS

To-day being Hindu New Year Day the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper to-morrow

Spanish Govt. Order Big Counter-Attack

All Objectives Occupied Despite Enemy Resistance

INSURGENTS DRIVEN BACK

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Reports from Paris that the Spanish Government have ordered a big counter-attack are confirmed in a telephone conversation with London. Senor Largo Caballero was in Madrid last night and it is thought he is still there.

A Madrid cable says: War Ministry communique with regard to the Government counter-attack says that on the right flank all the objectives were occupied despite the enemy resistance.

It claims four insurgent 'planes were brought down in a air fight, others were hit and forced to retire.

Senor Caballero visited Government positions in Madrid and conferred with the military staff.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 13.

Since the insurgents captured the British-owned Rio Tinto mines, they have shot over 1,500 Communist miners, including a hundred women according to a high British official of the mine, who has arrived here.

Many of the executions were carried out publicly in the presence of British Rio Tinto officials.

Savage fighting continues on the Estepona-Malaga Front. Insurgents are reported to have been driven back by militiamen, who are now equipped with field guns and other modern weapons of foreign manufacture according to wounded nationalists brought to the San-roque Hospital.

The insurgent cruiser, "Almirante Cervera," continues the shuttle-cock service across the straits, bringing Moors and hundred of boxes of ammunition, which were rushed by train to Ronda, from where they were taken by lorry to the Madrid front.

Ten thousand troops arrived from Ceuta in six days.

A military officer from Algeciras declares that General Franco requires further 20,000 men to assure a successful entry into the Spanish capital.

CATALONIA PREPARED FOR FIGHT

BARCELONA: Nov. 14.

The whole of Catalonia is preparing for the coming war with General Franco's troops which for Catalonia will be not only a chapter of revolution but a real war of independence. It is expected that if and when Madrid is taken General Franco will next attempt the conquest of the last and most strategical point of resistance, but close students of the situation think that unless General Franco is aided by a foreign army Catalonia will remain impregnable, especially in view of the formidable defence of the hilly country around the Capital.—Reuter.

Govt. Troops Advance

MADRID: Nov. 14.

A Defence Committee communique at noon claims that Government troops have advanced several miles in counter-attacks. Artillery duel is continuing.—Reuter.

The "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" wishes *HAPPY NEW YEAR* to all its Readers

POISON GAS IN SPANISH CIVIL WAR

LONDON: Nov. 13.

Gas warfare is the latest horror threatened in the Spain's civil war which enters the 118th day to-day in a message received at Lisbon from the front line.

Insurgent officers are quoted as saying that, Government troops are already using gas bombs in an effort to dislodge insurgents, and that, the "insurgents may be forced to use gas also."—Reuter.

The eighth Patidar Bhagini Samaj and Patidar Youth Conference are shortly to be held at Dakor (Kaira District).

BRADMAN PILES UP TALL SCORE

Makes 192 Runs For S. Australia Despite Strained Leg

(SPECIAL CABLE).

MELBOURNE: Nov. 14.

In the Sheffield Shield Match, which commenced here yesterday Victoria were all out in their first innings for 401. Gregory's chanceless 85 included seven boundaries, made in 148 minutes. Sievers scored 54 and Ward took 6 wickets for 107 runs.

BRADMAN'S TALL SCORE.

When the stumps were drawn for the day, South Australia had made 295 for 5. Bradman scored 192. He was glorious despite the handicap of strained left-leg, when he had made 60. His innings which included 33 fours lasted in all 3 hours. Bradman scored 91 out of 104 added in the last one hour with Hamence for the 5th wicket.

DEALINGS IN WALL STREET

Need Of Legislation To Control Foreign Buying

WASHINGTON: Nov. 14.

"Under its present powers the Stock Market Controlling Body has no authority to regulate foreign dealings in American Securities."

This statement by the Chairman of the Securities Commission followed President Roosevelt's Press Conference remarks anent the potential danger of accumulated foreign investments on American market to every nation's currency exchange and his reference to the possible need of legislation for the control of foreign buying in Wall Street.—Reuter.

KEEN CONTEST IN BURMA ELECTIONS

RANGOON: Nov. 14.

The elections to the House of Representatives under the new Constitution for all Burmese General Constituencies were held today all over Burma.

Dr. Bamawa's Party and the United G.C.G.A. contested all seats, while the Independent Party and U. Chithlaing's Party contested selected seats. The latter having put up 43 candidates.

In one of the four Rangoon seats U Ba Pi, Forest Minister, and the Leader of the United G.C.B.A., was opposed by Hoe Kim Seng, a prominent member of the Independent Party. Baman Chithaling and Sir J. A. Maunggy, ex-officiating Governor and Leader of the Independent Party, contested Yamethin South-Moulmein, North and South and Hanthawaddy East Constituencies respectively.

Besides these four important parties, a few candidates of Dobama (Burma for Burmans) League also contested some Rangoon and Up-country seats.

Counting of votes commences on Monday.—Reuter.

MURDER OF WIDOW

Privy Council Dismisses Colombo Appeal

LONDON: Nov. 13.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council dismissed to-day the appeal of Alexander Perera Chandrasekera against the sentence of death passed on him at Colombo for the murder of a widow, named Walami Nadatchi.

Lord Roche, dealing with the appellant's case said that signs made by a dying woman should not have been admitted as evidence, because they were not words said, that the meaning of "word" had not been confirmed to the spoken words. Deaf and dumb person even might make admissable words by using fingers.—Reuter.

Gale Havoc In Atlantic

CHERBOURG: Nov. 12.

Several cases of injury in the violent gale in mid-Atlantic are reported by the "Europa," which arrived from New York.

A German lady passenger, Countess Lehndorf, is suffering from head injuries. It is feared her skull is fractured.—Reuter's Special.

New Governor Of Kenya

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Air Chief Marshal H. R. M. Brookepopham has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Kenya in succession to Brig.-Gen. Byrne who is retiring from public service at the end of March on completion of his term of office.—Reuter.

SIR AUBREY VISITS GILGIT

Foreign Secretary Meets Officers Of New Administration

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12.

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, Foreign Secretary, who has just returned to Delhi from literally a flight visit to gilgit. Apart from the fact that no Foreign Secretary ever visited this extreme outpost before, there were a number of problems, which arising from the change of administration as a result of the recent agreement with the Kashmir Government, which required personal discussion. Moreover it was thought that a personal visit to Gilgit would make the Political Agent and the people there feel that they were not so completely cut off from the rest of the world, as they were apt to think. From this point of view, Sir Aubrey's visit is regarded as highly successful, for he met and talked not only with the Political Agent, Maj. George Kirkbride but also the Mir of Hunza, the Mir of Naga and the Governors of Punial, Yasin and Ghizar.

MODE OF TRAVEL.

The Mirs of Hunza and Naga visited India when they attended Lord Curzon's Darbar and also the King's Darbar in 1912 and now they have every intention of revisiting India in connection with new King's Darbar at the end of 1937. How they will reach India next year remains to be seen. Probably they will prefer to follow the example of Sir Aubrey Metcalfe and requisition the services of the Royal Air Force or some other Air Service, especially as the journey of 200 miles from Gilgit to Rawalpindi in cold weather could be safely done without much personal discomfort only by air. If the journey is to be by land it has to be made over mountains of snow several thousand feet high.

It will be recalled that when Sir Erich Teichmann of British Consular Service in China was returning to India via Kashgar the "Avro Ten" (Viceroy's former plane) was sent up to Gilgit for him to fly down to Delhi

HOW SIR AUBREY REACHED GILGIT

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe used the Royal Air Force plane with two engines, which flew over 18,000 feet height for a distance of over 200 miles and had a perfect landing on the small aerodrome near the town. The journey was over the Kaghan Valley, on through the Babusar Pass and then the Indus Valley. He also saw Naga Parbat, where it was all cloudy. Once at Gilgit, he was able to ride around and have a view of two lovely mountains called Rakaposhi and Haramosha, both 20,000 feet high. The plane behaved admirably on the journey both ways. There were no troops in the Gilgit Agency Area, where the whole defence arrangements are met by local scouts recruited on the model of Wana or Tochi Scouts but under the command of officers. Major George Kirkbride has a radio set with which he is able to pick up all broadcast news especially from London.

Extradited On Cheating Charge

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 12.

Gokuldas Nanjibhai Gandhi was arrested for cheating, this morning, by the Rajkot State Police, by an extradition warrant got issued by an Insurance Coy. of Bombay. Later he was taken away to Dewan Saheb's Bungalow

KING INSPECTS SUBMARINE SERVICE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

All warships were "dressed" in Portland harbour to-day in obedience to a signal from the Royal Yacht "Victoria and Albert." The first signal to be made to the Fleet was by the King as Admiral of the Fleet and the flags were run up from end to end of each ship, making a gay spectacle against the wintry sea. The gale abated when the King embarked on his inspection tour of the submarine service. His Majesty boarded the big new submarine "Narwhal" and spent some time in it.

He also visited the fisheries protection cruiser and other vessels.

TWO LAKHS FOR PATEL PURSE

Madras Congressmen To Raise Funds For Election Campaign

MADRAS: Nov. 14.

To concert measures for collecting money for Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Purse Fund, an informal meeting of leading Congressmen of the City was held this morning. Mr. Satyamurti presiding explained the objects of the meeting and said that they required two lakhs of rupees for successfully carrying on the Congress electioneering campaign in Tamil Nad and for affording material help to the poor but deserving candidates, including those of the Scheduled Classes, who would be set up to contest elections on Congress ticket.

A Committee was formed to organise collections in Madras City.—A.P.

GALE RAGES AT PORTLAND

King Arrives For Inspection Of Fleet

LONDON, Nov. 12.

A gale was raging with great force off Portland where fleet massed for the King's inspection when the King's train arrived at Portland station this morning. The wind reached a velocity of eighty miles per hour, huge waves pounding the beach. Flood waters occasionally reached the axles of the Royal train wherein the King was sleeping on a siding only 150 yards from the beach.

Everyone afloat from the Admirals down to the newly-joined able-bodied seamen is hoping that the sea will abate enough to permit the King carrying out the long programme of inspecting between 30 to 40 warships assembled in the harbour. Conditions appeared to be breaking for the better at 8 a.m.—Reuter.

KANGA'S ELEVEN v. TARRANT'S

Lawyer And Mistry In Form

The Islam Gymkhana were the visitors at the Bombay Gymkhana and were entertained by the 'A' team.

At the close of day the visitors made 120 runs for a fall of 7 wickets. The match will be continued to-day.

The Hindu Gymkhana has no fixtures during the week-end owing to Diwali.

Frank Tarrant's XI and Dr. Kanga's Eleven were engaged in a two-day match at the Kennedy Sea-face. The Tarrants XI piled up a huge score of 257 runs for a loss of 6 wickets only.

Scores:—

TARRANTS XI.

M. F. Mistry (run out) ...	60
M. R. Khan l.b.w. Kalapesi	27
N. F. Canteenwala st. Doctor b. Manekshah	39
P. M. Kateli c & b Manekshah	18
H. P. Printer c Doctor b Gai	1
K. Dastur b Kalapesi	20
J. S. Lawyer (batting)	70
F. Tarrant (batting) ...	10
Extras	12
Total (for 6 wickets)	257

FALL OF WICKETS.

1 for 58, 2 for 97, 3 for 136, 4 for 143, 5 for 151, 6 for 208.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: B. Gai 1/34, D. R. Havewala 0/35, R. J. Jamsetji 0/89, Kalapesi 2/40, R. J. Manekshah 2/47.

M.C.C. ALL OUT FOR 153

New South Wales Obtains Lead Of 120 Runs On First Innings

SYDNEY, November 14.

In the match between the M. C. C. and New South Wales which commenced yesterday, the M. C. C. were all out for 153 in their first innings.

New South Wales has thus a lead of 120 runs on the first innings.

At the close of the Second day's play, New South Wales had made 122 for four wickets.

Scores:—

NEW SOUTH WALES
(First Innings)

Fingleton l.b.w. Sims	39
Mudge l.b.w. Copson	2
Marks st. Ames, b Sims	21
McCabe c Fishlock, b Hammond	83
Robinson b Allen	91
Chipperfield c Ames, b Hammond	14
McGilvray l.b.w., b Hammond	1
Hynes b Allen	3
Oldfield l.b.w. (N.), b Hammond	1
White (not out)	3
O'Reilly c Fagg, b Hammond	1
Extras	14
Total	273

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Allen	16	0	45	2
Copson	15	0	71	1
Hammond	17.4	2	39	5
Sims	14	0	73	2
Worthington	8	0	31	0

M. C. C. (First Innings)

Barnett st. Oldfield, b Mudge	70
Leyland c (substitute), b Mudge	0
Hardstaff c Fingleton, b Oreilley	0
Fishlock b Mudge	1
Worthington b Oreilly ..	1
Ames c Marks, b Mudge	13
Allen c McGilvray, b Mudge ..	0
Sims (not out)	18
Copson b Oreilly	8
(Score Incomplete)	
Extras	2
Total ..	153

Bowling Analysis: O'Reilly 3 for 53, Mudge 6 for 42.

NEW SOUTH WALES
(Second Innings)

Fingleton l.b.w., b Hammond	42
Mudge c Barnett, b Allen ..	34
Marks b Allen	33
Robinson (run out)	4
Chipperfield (batting)	2
McGilvray (batting)	0
Total (for four wickets) ..	122

B. P. Hockey Association

APPOINTMENTS, BOMBAY HOCKEY LEAGUE, 1936.

Mon. 16th Nov. Oval ground, Lusitanians "B" vs. R. I. A. S. C. O., Mr. E. C. Hodgins and Mr. F. N. Stephens. Tues. 17th: Reclamation ground, Texaco vs. Armed Police, Mr. H. S. Lynn and Mr. M. A. Khan. Thur. 19th: Reclamation ground, Radio & Cable vs. R. I. A. S. C., Mr. W. R. Flight and Mr. S. H. Bhoot. Fri. 20th: Oval ground, Indian Telegraphs vs. Lusitanians "B", Mr. W. Cobbett and Mr. M. Daniel. Sat. 21st: A.F. (I) ground, R. E. A. F. (I) vs. Armed Police, Mr. C. E. Rodrigues and Mr. M. J. Carasco.

Cantab Freshmen Beat Oxons In Athletics

OXFORD: Nov. 12.

Cambridge Freshmen beat Oxford Freshmen by six events to five in the annual Athletic contest.—Reuter.

LABOUR SEAT CONTROVERSY

Maniben Mulji's Reply To Sardar's Statement

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mrs. Maniben Mulji, the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, has issued the following statement in reply to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's statement regarding the rejection of the nomination of Mr. R. S. Nimbker by the Parliamentary Board:

It was a great surprise for me to read Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's statement explaining away the reasons that led the Parliamentary Board to reject the Trade Union Congress nominee. In his statement he admits that Mr. Nimbker who was the T. U. C. nominee was not acceptable to the Board. Yet he says that the seat was offered to Labour in as much as the Board is rumoured to have suggested my name in place of Mr Nimbker. I must make it very clear to the public that I have never been officially approached by the Board as a T U. C. Secretary or even asked to suggest a panel.

NO RECOGNITION TO T. U. C.

Mr. Patel should realise that he and his Board had time and again refused to recognise Trade Union Congress as an independent organisation and I have received letters from the Secretary of the Board to this effect. When the time for putting in the application came, the Board refused to accept Mr. Nimbker as a T. U. C representative and insisted that the application of the T. U. C. nominee would be considered on a par with the applications of all other candidates. If our organisation is not recognised as an organisation, how can Mr. Patel now blame T. U. Congress for not submitting a panel before them?

As for the Board offering me a seat, I have already stated that no such offer has come to me officially but during my private talks with the Sardar, it was suggested that my name may be acceptable to the Board. The telegram expressing my inability to contest from 'E' and 'F' Wards that sent to Mr. Nariman was also based on the rumours that the Board may put me up in place of Mr. Nimbker. Needless to say that I did refuse to contset from 'E' and 'F' Wards but my refusal is not a refusal from T. U. C. as the Board has never given a chance to T. U. C. to call its executive to consider any counter proposal.

NO SEAT FOR LABOUR

The public will well appreciate my stand that the Board should officially approach T. U. C. either to submit a panel or to suggest any change. It is not within my power to submit a panel or to give any other name, much less could I offer myself as an ex-President of T. U. C. for a seat, where T. U. C. has already got a nominee. If Mr. Patel and his Board had a genuine desire to have an honourable understanding and co-operation with the T. U. C., they should have officially approached the T. U. C. with their counter-proposals and given sufficient time to us to call our Executive. Under these circumstances it is meaningless to suggest that any seat was offered to Labour. If the Board sincerely desired to give a seat to Labour, it should have given it to Mr. Nimbker who was the unanimous choice of the entire Trade Union movement. If it had any scruples in accepting Mr. Nimbker, it could have at least kept a seat vacant, and allowed the Labour movement to contest it on its own strength. The T. U. C. nominee, Mr. Nimbker, was prepared to accept that position and was confident of winning that seat. The fact is that the Board had no desire to accommodate Labour and did not, therefore, accept our nominee, or negotiate with us, or even keep a seat vacant.

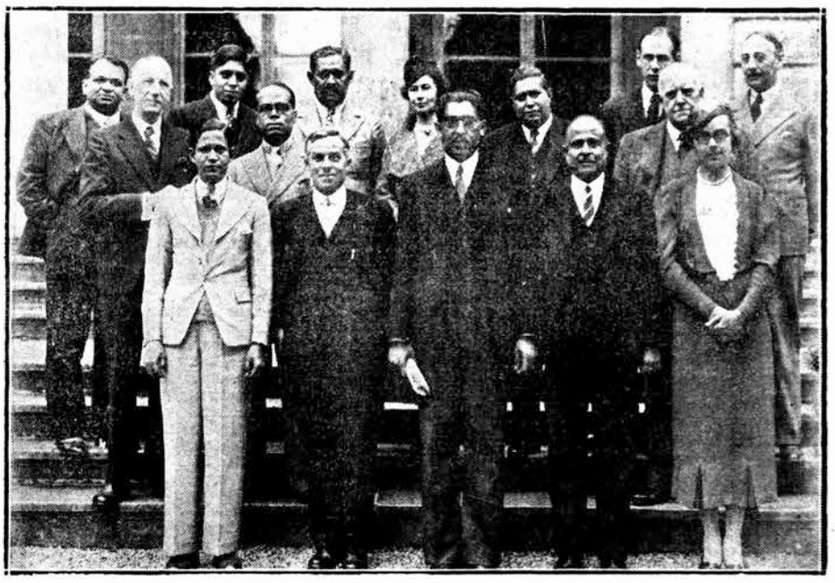
SURPRISE DECISION

The decision of the Board has taken the working class by surprise as since the Lucknow Congress it was felt that a new orientation had taken place in the Congress and it was striving to have live contacts with workers and peasants. The reactionary tendencies have again asserted themselves and are struggling to sabotage the attempts of the Radical elements to transform the Congress into an instrument of the masses. By rejecting the T. U. C. nominee, the Parliamentary Board has spurned the hand of co-operation that the working class had offered and has rendered more difficult the task of forging a United Front of the Congress and the Working Class Movement

FOR UNITED FRONT

In spite of these actions of the reactionary elements the Working Class is determined to go ahead with the supreme task of forging a United Front against the new Reforms. The Working Class is convinced more than ever that this task demands an incessant struggle against the reactionary tendencies in the Indian National Congress and pledges itself to this task, without in anyway weakening the United Front against Imperialism and its allies

I hope this will serve as a reply to Mr. Masani for his statement in the Press.—A.P.



Indian Delegation to the International Labour Conference (Maritime session) which has concluded its session at Geneva recently: Standing in front row (from left to right) 1, Mr. Aftab Ali (Workers' Delegate); 2 and 3, Mr. A. Diledin and Sir Firoz Khan Noon (Govt. Delegates) and 4, Mr. M. A. Master (Employers' Delegate).

A. I. Inter-College Debate

(From A Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

Under the auspices of the Senior Union, K. P Intermediate College, Allahabad, Canning Road, Allahabad, the sixth All India Inter College Debate will be held on Saturday, the 28th of November, 1936, in the College hall, Canning Road, Allahabad. The subject of the debate is:—"The Ills from which the modern world is suffering to-day, can only be cured by moral regeneration and not economic changes."

Each college is entitled to send two representatives, one to speak for, and the other against the motion.

The debate will be judged by eminent scholars, statesmen and educationists of the country. The best representative college will be awarded a beautifully designed silver shield called the "Kuthiasnker Memorial Shield", and there will be three individual prizes for the first three speakers, and one special prize for the best lady speaker.

KARNATAK ASSOCIATION'S CRUISE

An Apology And An Explanation

The Honorary Secretary of the Karnatak Association writes:

We wish to offer our profound apologies to all those ladies and gentlemen who joined our cruise on Sunday the 8th November for all the inconvenience that was caused to them due to insufficient accommodation on the launch, and also due to the long period of waiting before starting on the cruise.

Only 48 hours before the cruise we were informed by the Indian Co-operative Steam Navigation Company that S. L. "Jayalaxmi" was under repairs, and would not be ready by the 8th. As there was very little time at our disposal to postpone the cruise and inform all those who had bought their tickets, we had no other alternative but to find a substitute. We had to surmount innumerable difficulties before getting the only substitute available, S. L. "Bajune" which unfortunately could not accommodate all those ladies and gentlemen who had purchased tickets from us. The delay in the starting of the cruise was caused by the Captain of the launch, who in spite of definite instructions from the authorities to be ready with his launch at Apollo Bunder at 2-30 p.m awaited at the Ferry Wharf and remained till 3-30 p.m. and started for Apollo Bunder only after we had hastened to the Ferry Wharf and reminded him of the instructions.

Quite a lot of confusion was caused while serving refreshments, and for this some of the passengers themselves were responsible. Instead of sticking to their places and waiting for the waiters to come to them, they stormed the refreshment stall, thus making it impossible for the waiters to serve the refreshments and drinks to one and all.

We also wish to offer an explanation for the apparent differentiation we made in the sale of tickets to non-members. Realising that the response for tickets was not very encouraging, we decided at a very late stage to sell the members' tickets to those non-members who were students or who purchased a large number of tickets from us.

Municipal Executive Flouts Resolution Passed By General Meeting

The Secretaries of the Bombay Tenants' Central Committee have received a letter from the Deputy Municipal Commissioner in reply to a letter requesting him to reduce the rents of the ex-Improvement Chawls in pursuance of the Corporation resolution on the subject, which says it is not possible to reduce the rents indiscriminately.

The rents of pre-war chawls, says the letter are much lower than the rents prevailing in the locality. Moreover we have in the current year installed electric lights in all our chawls and the Municipality is bearing the entire recurring cost of Rs. 40,000 per annum and is not recovering anything from the tenants.

A large provision of about Rs. 1 lakh has been made in the next year's Budget for improving the chawls and the amenities for the tenants. The Municipality is incurring a loss of Rs. 4 lakhs every year on the Chawls and this will further be increased by Rs. 1 lakh Even so when it is found that the rent is high, as e.g., in the case of Love Lane Chawls the question of reduction is always considered.

N. M. WADIA FREE HOSPITAL, SHOLAPUR

Monthly report of N. M. Wadia Charitable Hospital, Sholapur, for October last:

Total No. of patients treated at out door 2175; operations performed 39; depressed class patients out door 612; and lying in 81.

Donation from Mr. A. L. Patanker Rs. 50; charity box collection Rs. 347-2-9

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

There will be a Picnic Party of the Members of the Social Workers' Society, to Vihar Lake on Sunday the 22nd November. Those who desire to join may communicate with the Jt. Hon. Secretary, 6 Ravelin Street, Fort.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and Unregistered Mails for Australia per S.S. "Cathay" via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 17th inst

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, will give in Gujerati a summary of fifa 31 with reference to three Pahlavi Commentaries.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on **cash** payment and are charged at the rate of **ONE ANNA** per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving **ANY** reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:— "Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted 15 Ticket Collectors, 10 Clerks for Railway. Apply with four annas stamps. Box 7252. "Bombay Chronicle".

44. MEDICAL.

Without Operation and Drugs.— Appendicitis, Epilepsy, Insanity, Eczema, Diabetes, Hysteria, Leocorrhoea. Perfectly cured, Free Prospectus in English, Urdu, Hindi or interview, Dr. R. R. Khetti, New Delhi. (7010).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Just Received French Fashion Books, Children's Annuals for 1937. Price List Free, Happy Book Stall, Rehim Mansion, Colaba Causeway, Bombay. (6940).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Immediately Travelling agents to secure orders for our Fancy Silk Saris, shirting and coating cloth, on Rs. 100|- pay plus Rs. 50|- T.A. For terms Apply to Mahindra Bros., Ludhiana. 7248.

Wanted—Agents & District Agents on high Commission. Sanguine Insurance Co., Ltd., 98|4, Clive Street, Calcutta. (7211).

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Wanted clients to earn Rs. 24, and more, send annas Six in stamps to cover cost of prospectus and postage. To Rupee Insurance Company, Commissariat Building, Fort, Bombay. (7271).

156 MISCELLANEOUS

Earn Rs. 25|- to 100 monthly by selling our line. No investment required. Representatives either sex wanted in Bombay and Suburbs, Poona and all Chief towns of the Presidency. Apply Box No. 7258 "Bombay Chronicle".

UNIVERSAL HOUSE OF JUSTICE

Baha'is Of Bombay Celebrate Birth Anniversary Of Teacher

The Baha'is of Bombay on Thursday celebrated the 119th Birthday Anniversary of Baha'u'llah, the Founder of the World Movement. There was a special meeting in the morning at the Baha'is Hall Krishna Building, Bori Bunder, and also a public meeting in the evening.

After an opening prayer by Mr. Mazkuri, Mr Ormsby Moller—the Chairman of the evening meeting—introduced Mr. H. M. Manji and Mrs. Shirin Boman, the two speakers of the evening. Mr. Manji spoke at length on "Demands of the Age". He said that the world to-day demands a final and thorough overhauling of the machinary of the whole universe, and that too, must be through God and by God Himself. The true solution of the world's gravest and burning problems was to be found only in the Baha'is Teachings, and no scheme advanced by any human agency, which is, after all, finite and limited, can ever venture to establish "Practical Peace" on earth.

Mrs. Shirin Boman spoke on "The Need of a World Educator". She said that man at his sanest and best is the discoverer of his own limitations and finiteness. He is nothing more than a metaphysical and worshipping animal, and it is the Divine Educators who from age to age, as History proves, raised mankind from the plane of materialism to a Higher Spiritual Realm.

The Chairman in summing up thanked the speakers and said that even the "League of Nations" cannot establish a true and lasting peace, inasmuch as it lacks the compulsory ruling authority which can compel each and every nation of the world to obey the divine law of love. It is the "Universal House of Justice" taught and foretold by Baha'u'llah that can practically establish a Paradise on this very earth.

MUSLIM CANDIDATES

Parliamentary Board Meets To Consider Applications

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Working Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League Parliamentary Board met at the Islam Club this morning under the chairmanship of Mr. M A. Jinnah finally to select the League candidates from the applications that had already been received by the League Secretariat.

Among those present at the meeting were Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi; Sir Rahimatoola Chinoy, Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif, Sheik Abdul Aziz, Mr. Mahomed Suleiman Mitha, Mr. Mahomedali Allabux, Mr. Abdul Kader Sheik and Mr. Janveker.

PROCEEDINGS IN CAMERA

The proceedings were in camera. It is however understood that Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha, the Secretary, placed before the meeting the several applications that had been received from with the necessary pledges and the cash amounts.

He informed the meeting that applications for candidature for certain constituencies had not been received and in certain constituencies, where there were two seats only one application had been received.

The Committee, it is understood, then proceeded to consider the question of the applications which had been received later than the time fixed. The Committee also discussed the necessity of extending the time limit for the sending in of applications for such constituencies from where applications had not yet been received.

NO SELECTIONS YET

After scrutinising the applications received, it appears that the Committee rejected certain applications which were not in order.

Then the Committee proceeded to discuss the general method to be adopted in selecting the candidates.

No decision had been taken either on the selection of candidates or on the method of selection and of extending the time limit, when the Committee rose for the day, to meet again at 11 a.m. on Sunday, when final decisions will be taken.

It is understood that informal talks are in progress after the meeting dispersed, regarding the selection of League candidates for constituencies where more than the necessary number of applications than the seats had been received.

POLAND'S NEW MARSHAL

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

The "Associated Press" has received the following from Polish sources:

In connection with the celebration of the 18th anniversary of the Independence of Poland, Gen. Rydz-Smigly, Inspector-General of the Polish Army, was proclaimed Marshal of Poland on the 10th instant. The Baton of the Marshal was presented to him by M. Mosciki, President of the Polish Republic in the presence of the members of the Polish Cabinet, Parliament and a Delegation of all sections of the Polish Army. A saiute of 20 guns was fired in honour of the new Marshal. It was further announced that Marshal Rydz-Smigly as successor of the late Marshal Pilsudski had been granted the same high office and rank as late Marshal.

On 11th November, the day which is celebrated as marking the Independence of modern Poland, Gen. Rydz-Smigly reviewed the troops as Marshal of Poland for the first time. He is the third Marshal of Poland, Pilsudski being the first in 1921 and Foch being the second in 1923. Press.

Public Notices.

WANTED.

TEMPORARY AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST FOR BURMA.

1. Candidates must be British subjects of good character and sound physique, age not to exceed 35 years on 30th June, 1936, except in the case of candidates with exceptional qualifications.

2. Qualifications required:—

Honours degree in Chemistry of a British University and a pass in the Examination in Agricultural Chemistry by the Institute of Chemistry, London. Research experience will be regarded as an additional qualification.

3. Selected candidate will be employed on research work in the Agricultural College, Mandalay, and may also be required to lecture to students.

4. The appointment will be on agreement for three years terminable on six months notice on either side. Pay will be offered according to the qualifications of the successful candidate but will in no case exceed Rs. 750. There is no prospect of permanent employment.

5 The successful candidate if selected in India, will get first class passage for himself and family from his place of residence to Mandalay (the headquarters) and return; leave will be admissible according to the Burma Leave Rules applicable to temporary officers.

6. Candidates will have to appear for a personal interview at a suitable place, if necessary, and before a Medical Board for examination.

7 Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support from Government officers or other persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment.

8. Applications on printed forms obtainable from the Registrar, Forest Secretariat, Rangoon, will be received up to the 15th December, 1936

TIN TUT.
Secretary to the Government of Burma,
Forest Department.
Rangoon.
The 2nd November, 1936.

4296.

SHIPS IN RADIO COMMUNICATION WITH BOMBAY

The following steamers are in wireless communication with Bombay and Karachi:—

BOMBAY RADIO OFFICE

Inwards—City of Benares, Arabia, Conterosso, Garbetta, Baroda, City of Kobe, Sonavati, Tangomaru, Kalavati, City of Oran, British Judge, Jalamani, Comorin, Corfu, Pier, Luigi, President Adams, Silverlarch, Aunghan, Alavi, Clan Machean, Barala, Yahikomaru, Pundit, Kenya, Subadan, Mantalnmara and Clan Matheson.

Outwards—Jalavecra, Californra, Conteverde, Takliwa, and Golconda.

KARACHI RADIO OFFICE

Inwards—Vita, City of Benares, Tiradentes, British Judge, City of Oran, Sonavati, Chitral.

Outwards—California, Pundit, Liana/ 1828, President Doumer, Worcestershire, and Aunghan.

Passing—Bankura and President Adams.

HARKISONLAL RELEASED

LAHORE, November 14.

Lala Harkishenlal, founder of the People's Bank of Northern India in liquidation who was committed to jail custody for contempt of court by the High Court first to indefinite period but subsequently on revision to six months and one day, was released unexpectedly from the Central Jail this morning though his release was due to-morrow.—United Press.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Kartik Sud 1, 1993
Muslim: Shaban 30, 1355
Parsi: Khordad 11, 1306
Hightide: 0-37; 12-15
Lowtide: 6-32; 18-19
Sunrise: 6h. 41m
Sunset: 6h. 1m.
Hindu New Year Day.

Monday, November 16.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, November 17.

Lajpatrai death anniversary, public meeting at Congress House, 7 p.m.

Wednesday, November 18.

Military Tattoo in aid of the Ex-Services Association, Cooperage, 9 p.m.

Thursday, November 19.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Military Tattoo in aid of the Ex-Services Association, Cooperage, 9 p.m.

Friday, Ndvember 20.

Military Tattoo in aid of the Ex-Services Association, Cooperage, 9 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

BARIA—HORMASJI NAVROJI, CASHIER Bombay Port Trust, son of late Mr. Navroji Sorabji Baria and brother of Dorabji & Hiraji, died yesterday evening. Funeral ceremony at 8 a.m. (S.T.) this (Sunday) morning, at Soona Villa, Turner Road, Bandra

KARNATAK NOOTHAN SANGIT SABHA

The fourth anniversary of the above Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sabha's premises (147 Mody Street, Fort) under the presidentship of Mr. S. Narayaniah, B.A., LL.B., Advocate. All are cordially welcome

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THRILL TO THE GOLDEN-VOICED
GITTA ALPAR
WHO BRINGS A
"GUILTY MELODY"
A thrilling Spy Story set to the tune of immortal melodies.

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

DRAMA
SPECTACULAR DANCING
MYSTERY.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Accused" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Stage Struck" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Laurel and Hardy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Guilty Melody" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira M. A." Daily at 5-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
MINERVA—"Maya" Time as usual.
OPERA HOUSE—"Janma Bhoomi" Daily at 10-30, 2-30, 6-30 and 8-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Texas Rangers" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Savkari Pash" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Captain January." Time as usual.
REGAL—"Poor Little Rich Girl" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. "Micky Mouse" show on Sunday at 10 a.m.
SUPER—"Romantic India" Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"Sheher-ka-Jadu" Daily at 5-15 and 7-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Steamer "Clan Skene" left Suez on Wednesday evening November 11.

BILLAVAR ASSOCIATION

The half-yearly general meeting of the above Association will be held at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day Sunday, at the registered office of the Association.

DISCOURSE ON BHAGWAT GITA

Swami Atmaswarupananda of R. K Mission, will deliver his second public lecture on "Bhagawat Gita" to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Ramakrishna Asaram, Khar

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr P. R. Javere will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m All are cordially invited to attend.

THANKSGIVING MASS

The second annual Thanksgiving Mass of the Catholic Staff of the Oriental Life Office will be celebrated at the Chapel of Our Lady of Seven Dolores New Sonapur, Marine Lines, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

THE FORT ARYA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the above Arya Samaj, Maharishi Dayananda death anniversary will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at 249 Frere Road, Pandit Vijaya Shankerji will preside. The public are cordially invited to be present.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a musical entertainment by Sangeetha Vidwan D Subbaramaiya of Bangalore with good accompaniments at 4-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, G I. P

K. VILLA THANKSGIVING MASS

The K. Villa Annual Railway Travellers' Thanksgiving Mass will be celebrated in the Church of St. John the Baptist, Thana to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. by a High Mass, Mr. Joseph Rebello is the president of th eabove for this year

BAND AT THE KING'S CIRCLE, MATUNGA

The Original Imperial Band of Bombay under the Directorship of Mr. P. C. Freitas will play a programme of music at the King's Circle, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) commencing from 5-45 p.m (S T)

THANA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the members of the above Association will be held in the Parish School Hall today (Sunday) at 10 a.m The report and accounts for the year 1935-36 will be placed for Adoption and the Managing Committee and Office bearers for the year 1936-37 will be elected. Light refreshments will be served after the meeting.

ALL QUIET ON SATURDAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Everything was quiet to-day in the riot-affected areas and not a single case of assault or disturbance was reported up to time of going to press. Diwali rejoicings are going on in normal fashion.

CHRISTIANS AND COMING ELECTIONS

Bhulabhai To Inaugurate Congress Christian Candidate's Election Campaign

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the leader of the Opposition will inaugurate the Congress campaign in the Bombay City Indian Christian Constituency to-day (Sunday), at a mass meeting of Indian Christians, Protestants and Catholics at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Dabul, Girgaum Road, at 11-15 a.m., November 15, when he will preside at an address to be delivered by Mr. Joachim Alva on "Christians and the Coming Elections." A whirlwind campaign will be initiated to-day when the Christian Constituency will be flooded with pamphlets, meetings in every Christian centre of the city as well as Church corners.

MEETINGS IN CHRISTIAN CENTRES

Meetings will be held at Mazagon, Byculla, Dabul, Dadar and Wodehouse centres where Christians foregather. Mr. Joachim Alva, the candidate set up by the Congress Parliamentary Board will undertake a personal visit to every Christian voter in the city to popularise Congress ideals and to persuade the Christian voters that they should pull their weight with the Congress.

Mr. George Joseph, the President of the All-India Catholic Congress who left Bombay for Madras and who is a Congress nominee to contest for a seat for the Madras Assembly, has sent a special message regretting his inability to be present when the campaign is to be launched by Mr Bhulabhai Desai and also wishing every success to Mr Joachim Alva. Mr. Joseph exhorts every Catholic and Protestant voter to cast his vote for the Congress candidate.

LEADERS' SUPPORT

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would also address Christian meetings at a later stage as well as the local Congress leaders. Dr. Deshmukh, Mr. Nariman and Mr. Munshi.

Special meetings ofr Christian women voters would be held when prominent women leaders will address Christian women

AZAD PARTY MEETING

The meeting of Azad Party will be held in Azad Maidan at 5-30 p.m. today (Sunday)

DA'IRATU'L-ADAB BOMBAY

A meeting of the members of the Da'ira will be held to-day (Sunday) at the residence of Mr. A. M. Ba-Akza, Khatib House, Kareiwadi, Bombay at 5-30 p.m. when the subject of the lecture will be "Reshidul Khairi", by Mr. Ziauddin Barni, and the Host will be Mr A M Ba-Akzi.

NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The 27th lecture with series of the religious teaching of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called 'Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will be given in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazar Street every Monday, at 6-30 p.m.

"IRAN AND INDIA"

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute and Library, Mr Furdoonjee P. J. Paruck will deliver a public lecture at the Institute premises, (Sukhadvala Building, Hornby Road) to-morrow (Monday) evening at 6 p.m (S.T.) on "The rise of Ardasir Papakan and the political relations between Iran and India—Part I".

NIGHT OUTRAGE AT SUPARIBAUG

Shop-keeper Fatally Stabbed By Youth

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Last night a Muslim named Wali Jiva, aged 25, a shopkeeper of Parel, was walking along Supariabaug Road when suddenly an unknown Hindu youth stabbed him.

The injured man was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital. He succumbed to his injuries the same night in the hospital.

Inquest on the body of the riot victim will be held on Monday, November 16.

ABDULLA GANDHI

Converted To Vedic Religion

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Vallabhdas R. Mehta, Hon. Secretary, Arya Samaj, Bombay, writes:—

The eldest son of Mahatma Gandhi, who had before few months become Abdulla Gandhi, now enters Vedic Religion.

His conversion ceremony was performed at Girgaum Arya Samaj Mandir, Bombay, on Dayanand Nirvan Day, to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

Sjt. Devchand Dharmsey Shethia, the well-known Hindu leader, presided.

MICKEY MOUSE SHOW
TO-DAY AT 10-30 a.m.
SPECIAL CHILDREN'S SHOW
of a new programme of
MICKEY MOUSE
and
SILLY SYMPHONIES
THE REGAL

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

TEMPLE
in
POOR LITTLE RICH GIRL'
SHIRLEY TEMPLE COMPETITION ON THE 19TH
NO ENTRANCE FEE!

Acid-Throwing Plot Unearthed By Police

Sensational Story Of Assault On Ticket-Examiner Revealed

A fantastic and diabolical plot to blind and maim the Head Ticket Examiner of the G. I. P. Railway has been unearthed by the Esplanade Police officers as reported in "The Chronicle" yesterday.

The officer in question is Mr. Odeyram Mulchand, the victim of an outrage on Thursday morning when a Mohammedan lad flung in his face the contents of a bottle containing Acid.

This dastardly act was the outcome of a well-planned plot on the part of his enemies in the department, who, it is alleged, met in conclave and agreed to contribute their mite if the Ticket Examiner was permanently put out of action.

The time and place chosen was to give the whole incident a communal colour but Superintendent C. Bull and Inspector Beart in the course of their investigations struck a trail which led to this most sensational discovery.

The ring leaders are now in custody and it is now only a matter of time before the rest of the alleged plotters are also behind bars.

The whole story in this connection reads like an extraordinary drama clumsily enacted.

It appears that some of the ticket examiners of the G. I. P. Railway could not tolerate any longer the hardships and extreme discomfiture they were alleged to be subjected to at the hands of the head ticket examiner Mr. Odeyram Mulchand and therefore, they met and decided to pay a certain sum of money to a man who would undertake to put Mr. Odeyram out of the way.

One Ibrahim working in the Mint was, it is alleged, approached by T. E. Sheikh and to him the nefarious scheme was explained and a gift of Rs. 200 was promised if the mission is carried out to the satisfaction of the contributors.

Ibrahim then, is stated, approached his cousin Nathan Ibrahim at Dongri, a cycle dealer, and asked him to engage the services of some one who would carry out the instructions issued to him and put Mr. Odeyram out of action.

Accordingly the latter obtained the services of Jumma Magroo on the 17th instant and, it is alleged, gave him a cycle and a bottle containing acid which he was told to throw on the face of the man that would be pointed out to him.

Pointed Out To Magroo

Both Nathan and Magroo came to the Crawford Market junction and there, it is alleged, Nathan pointed out the officer in question to Magroo. A few minutes past by and Magroo got on the cycle rode past the Head Ticket Examiner and is alleged to have flung in the acid right into the face and rode away but was arrested after a chase.

"Spilt The Beans"

The whole incident when it occurred had the colour of an outrage due to the communal tension in the city and panic prevailed in the vicinity.

At the police station Magroo, who was placed before a Magistrate earlier in the day, made a statement and "spilt the beans" on his confederates and implicated the cycle dealer.

The C. I. D. were at this stage called in to assist and carefully-planned traps were laid for the ringleaders. For several hours the officers in disguise waited for the money to be paid over to the cycle dealer for the service he had rendered to the enemies of the Ticket Inspector.

At 5-30 p.m. yesterday T. E. Sheikh was arrested and later Titus Vaz, both of them Ticket Examiners, when, it is alleged, he turned up with some money and [illegible] cycle dealer.

[illegible] arrests created a sensation in the G. I. P. Railway Head Quarters and groups of Ticket Inspectors and Examiners with eager and anxious eyes watched the movements of the C.I.D and Section police officers.

It is believed that the names of many others who part took in the deliberations which culminated in this most dastardly outrage are now known to the police and it is only a matter of time before their arrests are effected.

JAWAHAR ADDRESS ECHO

Inspecting Officer's Advice To Sheikhupura City Fathers

SHEIKHUPURA: (By Mail). The Inspection Note just submitted to the authorities by the Inspector of Local Bodies, who examined the working of the Municipal Committee Sheikhupura, last month, contains the following observation on the Congress Jubilee celebrations and the presentation of an address of welcome to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru by the Municipal Committee:—

"These matters have been referred to by the Deputy Commissioner in his inspection note of 26th March, 1936. As the Jubilee celebrations were allowed to take place in the grain market in contravention of the conditions of transfer of the site to the Committee, the Committee were warned by the Commissioner that, if this was repeated, the site would be resumed by the Government. The resolution passed by the Committee for expending Rs. 100 on the celebration was suspended by the Deputy Commissioner. In this connection, I take the opportunity of offering a piece of advice to the members that their business should be only to attend to their usual normal functions, relating to the Municipal Administration, restricting their activities to the fulfilment of genuine need of the town too numerous to mention.

"On 30th May, 1936 the Committee passed the resolution to present an address of welcome to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 1st June, 1936. I understand that the theme of the address was that official interference with Municipal administration operated as a check on its healthy growth. I was not able to get a copy of this address but, if what has been conveyed to me, is correct, I honestly believe that the proper procedure for the Committee to get their grievances, if any, redressed should be to approach their controlling authorities constitutionally and not the individuals or bodies who are in no way directly connected or concerned with the local municipal administration."—United Press.

KHERALI HARIJAN'S HIJRAT

Sequel To Alleged Illtreatment

(From our Correspondent)

Wadhwan, By Mail.

Harijans of Kherali in a body have applied to President State Council to give them land at Jorawarnagar for settlement. Their grievances against the Talukdar have accumulated so much that they are forced to take this last step.

Recently Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, a Harijan teacher, had to seek the help of the Wadhwan State Police which the new officer cheerfully gave. Besides Mr. Mehta has informed Mr. Chhaganlal Joshi of ill-treatment and it is feared, in case Rajkot Sevak Sangh does not help in time Mr. Mehta may withdraw from the school.

Sriyut Sanghvi from here will go to Kherali in a day or two. Mr. Mehta with the help of the Harijan boys has dug a well but they are not permitted to use this.

HAPPY NEW YEAR TO OUR PATRONS

DAILY 4 SHOWS:—
10-30 a. m.
2-30 p. m.
5-30 p. m.
8-30 p. m.

2nd Week

BOMBAY TALKIES' LATEST HIT

Janma Bhoomi

Starring:

Devika Rani

ASHOK KUMAR

Supported by:

KAMTA PRASAD, PITHAWALA, CHANDRAPRABHA, PRAMILA, JHAVERBHAI KAISER, MUMTAZ ALI, SUNITA DEVI and other favourites.

THRILLING DRAMA!

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Rs. 2-4, Re. 1-8 and Re. 1-2 Tickets Can Be Had At The Theatre In Advance From 9-30 a. m.

OPERA HOUSE

New Home of Bombay Talkies' Pictures.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mcs (13.97 m.), GSF 15.14 Mcs (19.82 m.), GSB 9.51 Mcs (31.55 m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Programme of Indian Music. 7-40 p.m. A Programme of Oriental Music. (Not Indian). 7-50 p.m. The BBC Military Band. 8-30 p.m. Talk: 'Down to the Sea in Ships: Sea Power No. 6. 8-50 p.m. A Recital of Chopin's Music. 9-10 p.m. Bells and an Empire Service. From St. Paul's Cathedral, London. 10 p.m. Weekly Newsletter. Sports Summary and Announcements. 10-25 p.m. Envoi.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s. 31.36 metres 9565 kc/s.

a.m.
9-30 Morning Service. Relayed from the Afghan Memorial Church.
10-30 Sundrabai. In Light Music. Assisted by the VUB Indian Orchestra.
noon.
12-0 SB "Ramdas." A Hindi musical play. Written and presented by L. H. Ghelani. Featuring Kamla, Fatma, Shahijada, Rahim, Latsaheb and others.
p.m.
1-0 SB The Band of the 2nd Bn. The Durham Light Infantry.
4-30 Jal-Tarang Solos. By Dattaram Parwatkar.
5-0 Talk (Hindi): "Lives of Indian Saints." By N. R. Phatak.
5-15 Light Classical Music By Pandit Hansraj Madan With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
6-30 A Recorded Programme. Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. Conductor, Leopold Stokowski.
7-30 A Concert By The VUB Quartet.
8-30 The News in Hindi
8-50 A BBC Relay.
9-30 Talk (English): "Wild Animals in Captivity in Zoo Gardens.' By Dr. D. S. Laud.
9-45 The News in English
10-0 Light Classical Music By Abdul Latif Khan. With Sarangi Harmonium and Tabla

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

a.m.
8-36 Instrumental Music By The Jantri Sangha, Conducted by Surenderlal Das.
8-46 Light Bengali Song By Haren Chatterjee.
9-6 Thungri (Bengali) By Bibhuti Datta.
9-26 Bhajan and Kirtan by Radharany.
9-51 Instrumental Music By The Jantri Sangha

10-1 a.m. Kheyal (Bilawal) By Dhiren Chatterjee.
10-21 a.m. Kheyal (Todi) By Bshmadev Chatterjee.
10-46 a.m. 'Stage and Screen' By Spectator.
11-6 a.m. SB Musical Concert. By The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Relayed from the Palm Court. The News in English.
5-36 p.m SB Church Service. Relayed from St. John's Church.
6-51 p.m. Modern Bengali Song. By Jagabandhu Chakravarty.
7-6 p.m. Religious Song. By Uttra Devi.
7-21 p.m. Talk: 'India and the Olympic Games.' By Asoke Chatterjee.
7-36 p.m. Modern Bengali and Tagore Songs By Pankaj Kumar Mullick.
8-1 p.m. Bhajan and Ramprosadi. By Mrinal Kanti Ghose.
8-21 p.m Classical Song (Dhrupad). By Binapani Devi (Madhupur)
8-51 p.m. SB The News and Weather Report (In Bengali).
9-6 p.m. SB The News and Weather Report (In English).
9-21 p.m. SB Talk: 'Safety First.' No. 3. Safety First Motoring. By J. B. Daymond.
9-36 p.m. SB 'Kentucky Minstrels.' A Humorous Musical Show. Devised and produced by Harry S. Pepper. Orchestral arrangements by Wally Wallond. Music arranged by Doris Arnold. Book written and remembered by C. Denier Warren. (A BBC Recorded Programme).

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s

a.m.
8-0 Indian Music. (Recorded).
9-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Cooking for Pleasure." No. 11 Puddings. By Mrs. Onkar Nath.
9-15 Air Orchestra. Bengal.
9-25 Muhammad Hashim "Usi beniaz ka aks hai miri shan-i-ijz-o-niaz men Dil-i-beqarar men agai jo chamak thi jalwa i-naz men."
9-35 Krishna Chandra "Phagwa Brij dekhan ko chal ri." Khayal Basant.
9-40 Jogli Bai of Nainital "Kadar mori nan jani." Dadra. "Fana ho kar ada kia khak rasm-i-ashiqi hogi."
9-55 Botal Tarang by Karrar Husain.
10-0 Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala. "Lal jan kar hun mai sanun barajori kar mori ankhan men darat gulal." 'Khayal Hindol—(Iktala). "Balam mora sharan ti hare ae Mamhar." Thumri Asa (Iktala). "Balam mora sharan tihare ae Mamhar." Thumri Asa. "Hadi wah birhu bacha naur kia." Sindhi Kafi Kalangra Tal Rupak—(Mir Faiz Muhammad).
10-30 "Old Masters." (A Recorded Programme).

p.m.
12-30 Air Orchestra. Sughrai.
12-40 Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala. "Pritham ek narinkar be dar jag daran har." Khayani Nat Bilawal
12-55 Muhammad Hashim "Dard minat-i-dwa na hua." Main na achha hua bura na hua." (Ghalib).
1-5 Krishna Chandra "Sanun phul chugan nahin dwenda rasiya sade han da." Khayal Bindrabani Sarang. "Mori ik pal palak na lagi ri." Khayal Basant.
1-15 Jogli Bai of Nainital "Kekho ji Madan Mohan jiya mora ghabrae" Thumri "Nibah ulfat ka in do nazukon men sakht mushkil hai"
5-0 Time Signal, 1st News and Weather Report (English).
5-10 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani.)
5-20 Air Orchestra. Hans Narain.
5-30 Muhammad Hashim. "Hab-i-Haq peh mar mitna na kuchh kaihne na kuchh sunna. Sada raihna isi dhun men na kuchh kaihna na kuchh sunna." "Na suno mire nale hain dard bhare."
5-50 Jogli Bai. "Kale bhi matwale." Dadra. "Jab tuhi dard ashna na hua."
6-10 Ghulam Sabir. Sham Kalyan on Sarangi
6-20 Krishna Chandra. "Sat bachan man le hamara." Khayal Aiman.
6-25 Jogli Bai. "Nan janat tni tumhin ko." Khayal Kamod.
6-35 P. S. Mukerji. Tilak Kamod on Sarod.
6-45 Muhammad Hashim. "Al waris-i-takht-i-taj-i-nagin tumben dhund hi lenge kahin na kahin."
6-47 Jogli Bai "Neer bharan kaise jaun." Thumri Tilak Kamod.
6-54 Krishna Chandra. Sargams.
7-0 "For Villagers Only." (Delhi Market Rates at 7-30 p.m.)
8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Looking A3head." No. I. Radio By Rashid Ahmad Siddiqi.
8-15 Jogli Bai. "Andaz naz wale." Dadra.
8-25 Air Orchestra. (Why do I Love Her) "Mujhe Kiun Ishq Hai Un Se."
8-35 Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala. "Shiv ad madh want balwant jogi." Khayal Lankesri. "Sudh Lag rahi mori re piharwa." Khayal Ghara. "Firaq-i-yar men shab ho ke din taman nahin Jo uski subh nahin hai to uski sham nahin."
9-15 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani).
9-30 2nd News and Weather Report (English).
9-45 Talk (English): "Along the Frontier." No. II Simla Western Tibet Trade Routes. By Rai Sahib Dr. Kanshi Ram, British Trade Agent, Gantok, Tibet.
10-0 Peter Mendoza and his Orchestra.

Phohi Programme

(Wavelength 16.88 m).

17-00 Special transmission:—. Gramophone records. 2. Political talk by Paul de Waart. 3. Missionnews. 4. Gram. records. 5 Talk. 6. Journal. 18-00 National Anthem—Opening announcement. 18-05 Talk on behalf of the Y.M.C.A. by Prof. J. Lindeboom. 18-20 Broadcast by the Roman Cath. Broadcasting Association for the Indies: 1. March. 2. Talk. 3. Gram. records. 4. Talk by Paul de Waart. 5. Missionnews. 6 Journal. The Phohi Programmes continued:— 19-20 Gramophone records. 19-25 The latest news from Holland. 19-40 Arthur Rubinstein (piano) plays Tschikowski's concerto No. 1 with the London Symphonic Orchestra under the direction of John Barbirolli (gram. record). 20-00 Close down—National Anthem.

STUDENTS PERTURBED

Deputation Waits On Kapurthala Minister

JULLUNDUR, Nov. 13.

Feeling of resentment prevails among the students of Randhir College, Kapurthala, over the detention of seven students of Second-year Class. A deputation of the detained students waited on Col. Fisher, Chief Minister, and acquainted him with their grievances. They are reported to have told the Chief Minister, that students getting less marks were not detained, while they were detained because they had formed a students' Union, which did not appeal to the Principal of the College. The Chief Minister gave a patient hearing to the deputation and promised to look into the matter as early as possible.—United Press.

FOR CYCLONE VICTIMS

Prof. Ranga Seeks Pandit Jawaharlal's Help

GUNTUR Nov. 13.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., President of the Andhra Ryots' Association, has sent a telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, requesting him to issue a public appeal on behalf of the All-India Congress Committee for public assistance for the cyclone-affected areas of Guntur. He has also wired to Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthi, General Secretary of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, for similar assistance.—United Press.

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OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : Jawaharlal & Journalism

By N. J.

Legion Of The Lost

"I have written articles to the daily Press but they were never paid for by the proprietors of the papers....."

Let me make it clear at once that these are not my words. Of course. I too, can make this complaint, if anything with more justification. But after all I belong to the legion of the lost, to wit, the clan of journalists, quill drivers if you please. That word won't hurt me or my tribe in the least. After all why should we not drive our quills? Various people drive various things; some even drive people—and apparently those dumb driven cattle appreciate it. (Heil Hitler!) Quill-driving is not only our professsion, but also our pleasure. At any rate we never try to drive bargains to boot—as everybody else does. So when the expected cheque does not materialise, as mostly it does not, we just shrug oud shoulders, say dammit—and once again proceed to drive our keyboards,—for the quill has long since become a museum piece. That is rather a pity, for if it came to that, you could actually thrust the good old quill in your adversary's eye, and literally splutter some ink over his blooming face! The new-fangled typewriter is useless in either respects!

* * * *

The Very Limit

Then whose wail it is? I shall give you three guesses, but I bet you can never guess right. For it is none else than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress, who uttered those words! Now please do not wax indignant, for let me assure you, mesdames et messieurs, that that is a very normal feature of Indian journalism. It is really no use making a grievance out of it, much less to raise it to the base dignity of an exploitation.

That would be sheer exaggeration. Instead of wondering why proprietors of newspapers do not pay for the articles they publish, I often wonder why they should! Why indeed, should they? I ask you. When every mail brings in a mass of mss., free for the picking! They fall fast and thick as leaves in Vallombrosa. Every M.L.A. and every M.L.C. sends his legislative ebullitions to be printed in extenso. Every President and every Chairman of the Reception Committee of every conference and every 'Parishad' wishes his (or her!) long-winded rigmarole to find an honourable place (verbatim!) on the front page. Politicians and other public men are always ready to oblige with their contributions, interviews and seasonal observations, and incidentally to keep their name in the public eye. Big foreign business concerns habitually bombard the newspapers with advertisements very cleverly disguised as latest industrial news. Every Maharajah and every millionaire who has given birth to a son or married a daughter, expects that illustrious event to be splashed up in the press. Why even those enterprising folks who have presented bulls to the village uplift movement or whatever it is that they present bulls to, want the newspapers to publish the photographs not only of the bulls but of themselves too! Now, Isn't it the very limit? I ask you again!

* * * *

Farewell To Fortune

I can easily lengthen the list. For example there are the regional correspondents, who gladly supply news gratis, only to be allowed to strut themselves in their little towns as representatives of 'The Daily Howl' or 'The Sunday Scowl' Then there are contributors who have such a kink in their make-up, that they must occasionally speed their bitter shafts against their bete noires for the time being: may it be Trotsky or Timbuctoo. That consolation is the only consideration they need. I must also mention here—and warn—the hundreds of young hopefuls, who spend time, money and such brains as they possess in inflicting all kinds of literary stuff from a short story to a disquisition on the fourth dimension on the harassed editors. They are the full-blooded freelancers who having read of Northcliff's mythical millions aspire to find fame and fortune through their pins. As one who has had his fill of the apples of Sodom, I must warn them "Not here, Oh Apollo, are haunts meet for thee!" Journalism is not so much a profession as a dedication. It is like a very, very jealous mistress. When once you lose yourself in the inky depths, farewell to fame—and certainly to fortune!

* * * *

Labour Of Love

Proprietors of newspapers are after all human, and when there is such a surfeit of free stuff lying at their hands it is futile to expect them to go out of their way in paying for articles! Even when the contributor is such a distinguished person as Jawaharlal. The evil to which he referred in his Calcutta speech certainly exists, none can gainsay that. The Journalist, however, is a realist and, does not waste any pity upon himself. He, no doubt, has to labour to live, but it is also a labour of love to him.

* * * *

Design For Living

Jawaharlal paid a most graceful compliment to Journalists when he observed 'I have certainly thought that if I had no other job in life I should have turned to journalism'. He also added that he might have earned his living from the profession of journalism. He certainly would have—in a manner of speaking! For he must remember that at any rate in this country, the 'Design for Living' which journalists have to adopt is rather too severely plain. The prizes in this profession are few and far between. Most of us draw blanks and have to make the best of them. Life to us is without its frills and furbelows, metaphorically and literally. I may even hazard a guess and say that one will find more bachelors in this profession than in any other. For one thing few of us can hope to maintain a family in decent comfort. And, again, where is the time anyway for those little flirtations and big fights which they say constitute marital bliss?

* * * *

God Forbid!

In one respect, however, with all due deference to him, I differ, and differ violently, from Jawaharlal. He wants women to enter the profession,—which God forbid, says I! Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof and as it is, the profession is already chockful of various pitfalls and perils to add to it a few others by the introduction of errant Eve. It may be admitted that women will smarten up the generally bedraggedly appearance of a newspaper office—and of its inmates. It may be also that in western countries women have already asserted themselves there as everywhere else. But that is no reason why we too should be so anxious to sacrifice masculine dominance from this domain. Let us take a lesson from Aesop's Fox and not lose the tail of our present freedom. It may be that the fortress is finally doomed, but at least let us not tie handkerchiews around our wrists and hand over the keys to our fair enemies! Let us keep the flag of the present masculine front flying as long as we may!

Lady Volunteers For Congress Session

Lady Volunteers for the forthcoming Congress Session at Faizpur being trained in Lathi drill at their Poona Camp.

Officers of the Lady Volunteer Corps which is being trained for duty at Faizpur Session of the Congress: Left to right: Mrs. Satyabhamabai Lagoo, Mrs. Laxmibai Thuse, Mrs. Anandibai Gadgil, and Mrs. Sarasvatibai Gupte.

ANNUAL READING

One year monthly details Rs. 3 Weekly details Rs 10. Correct answers for 5 future question Re. 1 V.P. As. 5. Send writing time, sex and approximate age. Exact time of birth Catalogue free.

MANUMAN JOTHISHA ASHRAMAM TIRUTTANI, (S. INDIA).

Around Theatre & Film Land

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS JR. LAUGHS AT DANGER

At The Capitol

Douglas Fairbanks Jr. took a big chance in the Criterion Studios during the shooting on "'Accused" which comes to the Capitol Theatre on Saturday (to-day). When he allowed Dolores Del Rio to throw a large knife at his back, not once but several times during the course of shots in the Gypsy dance which these two perform.

Dolores had been practising for five or six weeks under the tutelage of Jack Carson, a full-blooded Cherokee Indian. She had to aim from a distance of eight yards at a certain spot in Doug's back which was covered with light specially tempered, steel armour, underneath his coat for protective purposes, and also to hit a small socket into which the knife has to fall in order to give the effect of sticking in the small of his back. A shot as little as an inch wide of the armour plate would undoubtedly cause a serious injury. Doug. Jr. took it all with a smile and after the shots had been made, gave a mimic imitation on the set wearing what he called "His First Life Guard's Breast Plate."

"Accused," directed by Thornton Freeland, is distributed by United Artists. The rest of the cast is headed by Florence Desmond, Basil Sydney, Athole Stewart, Esme Percy and Moore Mariott, Marcel Hellman produced.

Shirlty Temple, Michael Whaler and Gloria Stuart in "Poor Little Rich Girl" retained second week at the Regal

SHIRLEY TEMPLE RETAINED.

At The Regal

Alice Faye to hi-de-ho with! Jack Haley to tap-a-toe with! Gloria Stuart to laugh and cry to! Michael Whalen to make love to! Add to these Sara Haden, Jane Darwell, Claude Gillingwater and Henry Armetta and you have the reason why Shirley Temple is literally "surrounded by stars" in "The Poor Little Rich Girl" her brilliant new Fox hit which is being continued at the Regal from to-day. Darryl F. Zanuch, chieftain of the Twentieth Century-Fox studios, so enthused over the story of "The Poor Little Rich Girl" that he determined to make it the greatest Shirley Temple picture ever to hit the screen. Zanuck personally selected every member of the cast. Every prominent actor in Hollywood was considered for the various roles and after deciding that the above were the ideal players, Zanuck immediately opened negotiations to obtain them for the film. In the picture, Michael Whalen plays Shirley's immensely wealthy father who is too busy to pay much attention to his little girl. Shirley runs away and, after a series of highly entertaining adventures, is finally "adopted" by Miss Faye and Haley, a pair of out-of-work vaudeville performers hoping for a break on the radio.

How Shirley brings success to the team and romance to her daddy and Gloria Stuart makes the brightest, most modern and most deeply human story the little Temple Miss has ever had. Irving Cummings directed "The Poor Little Rich Girl" with B. G. DeSylva associate producer.

THE SHIRLEY TEMPLE COMPETITION

This competition will take place at the Regal on Thursday, 19th November at 5-45 p.m. All girls below the age of 10 and below 4 feet, 2 inches in height are eligible to compete. Two prizes (a first and a second) will be given to the Girls who most nearly resemble Shirley Temple. Competitors must wear the nearest possible copy of any of the dresses that Shirley wears in her latest picture "The Poor Little Rich Girl". There will be also 6 other consolation prizes. A special panel of 5 judges, viz: Mrs. C. P. Blackwell, Lady Duggan, Mrs. S. Jenson, Mrs. L. B. Steedman and Mrs. M. N. Sirur will adjudge the winners of the competition.

Douglas Fairbanks (Jr.) with Dolores Del Rio in the "Accused" at the Capitol this week.

"The Texas Rangers" at Pathe this week.

'MASTANA MASHOOK' DELAYED

(CONTRIBUTED).

"Man proposes, God Disposes." This well-known proverb is truer in film business than in other spheres of life.

Vishnu people had announced to release their new picture "Mastana Mashook," at Ahmedabad and several stations during Diwali holidays, but an eleventh hour hitch upset their whole plan.

Excepting two interior scenes, almost all the scenes of the picture were completed, but Mr. Bulbule, while performing a risky stunt met with an accident, resulting in unexpected delay in finishing the remaining two scenes. The screen-fans who enjoy the stunt pictures very much rarely know, how much sacrifice the producer has to make for producing a stunt picture. In cancelling the Diwali programme, Vishnu Cinetone has naturally, to suffer a heavy loss in good collections.

They, however, do not seem perturbed as the picture has, in advance, created such a hopeful atmosphere that Messrs. Empire Talkie Distributors, Delhi, have booked it for Idd week, at more than five stations.

The censor trial of "Mastana Mashook" will take place soon after the New Year.

"Bombshell" at the Globe.

About Studios And Stars

Ghori in "Jawalamukhi" (Ranjit) at the West-End to be soon released.

"Manmohan" shortly com ing to Imperial

"SANGEET'S SUPER SOCIAL "CALL OF THE SOUL"

(CONTRIBUTED).

There is a strong wave of disappointment amongst the thousands of art and music-loving public of Bombay, when it was officially announced by the Sangeet Movietone that their newest release "Call of the Soul" or "Hridaya Manthan," which was to be released from Saturday, the 17th October, 1936, at the Cinema Majestic, had to be postponed until the present disturbance is over in the city and people have gained confidence.

This super sensational social musical extravaganza "Call of the Soul," the Sangeet's biggest smash hit of the season will, undoubtedly, create a new record when released, as it masterly deals with the unique story slipped from the masterly men of Bengal's greatest dramatist, Baboo Jallodhar Chatterji, whose pages have most successfully dealt with the solution of the most burning questions amongst the Hindu community as a whole, and exposing the harrowing tales of those misguided by the selfish misinterpretations of the Holy Shastras and century old rusted and reactionary social laws.

Many adventurous and art-loving directors have tried in the past to handle these problems, but this only woman-director of India, Bai Jaddanbai has, for the first time, most successfully handled these true incidents of Hindu life, maintaining the cent. per cent. realism of the story with the screen at a heavy cost of thousands by snapping the marvellous scenes of pious ghats and temples of the Holy City of Benares and of other places mentioned in the story, a unique thing for and a unique asset to the cine-history, providing colourful and vigorous entertainment, startling spectacle, superb backgrounds, fine photography and a sweeping command of episodic events.

Heading the cast, as unique and inimitable as the picture itself, are the Queen songstress Bai Jaddanbai with her marvellous music and up-to-date cine-art, Golden-voiced A. Hussain, the most handsome hero of the screen, with his masterly actions, beauty queen Smt. Urmila Devi, year's most happy new find, a cultured lady of high birth with her sonorous voice and heart-rending expressions, Baby Rani, the most wonderful five-year old child-star with her soul-stirring songs and charming actions, Syt. Siddiqui of "Puran Bhagat's" fame and many others.

In short, we most willingly and sincerely insist upon you not to miss this masterpiece when released at the Cinema Majestic. It's worth any cost of admission

Kumaris Jamuna and Molina in "Manzil" to be released at the Roxy.

"Stage Struck" with Dick Powell and Joan Blondell at the Central this week.

"Our Relations" Laurel and Hardy picture at the Empire

World's News From Across The Seas

THE KINGS' ENGLISH—PEERESSES' DAY—H. G. WELLS DECEIVES HIS MOTHER! —A CLASE-UP OF JIMMY—NOT ON DEAF EARS!—"THE CALL"—MILAN AND MUSSOLINI—A CHINESE DELICACY—AMERICAN POLLING RESULTS

(BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

The King's English

In his speech, in opening Parliament, the King, in his reference to traffic routes, pronounced the second word "rowts" instead of the more usual "roots."

Most dictionaries give the pronounciation as "root." Some give "rowt" as an alternative with the qualification "military." In the Army the word is invariably pronounced "rowt," in reference both to the well-known "rowt" march, and also to the four kinds of routes defined in the King's Regulations. These are general routes, district routes, regimental routes, and deserters' routes. Doubtless the King is used to the Army pronunciation, although there is sound precedent for giving an English pronunciation to all foreign words. "Rowt" may now achieve general usage. That is the only standard of English pronunciation. It is recognised by the great Fowler, and is known as "The King's English."

* * * *

Peeresses Day

The overcrowding in the House of Lords during the speech of the King was acute. The peeresses outnumbered the peers and and at a rough calculation about 150 peers had to stand.

It was peeresses' day in the House of Lords. It is only within the last 100 years that peeresses have been admitted to the floor of the House for the opening of Parliament. But they know the rules and customs better than many peers. There is one peeress who has a permanent place in the House of Lords. The massive groups of Queen Victoria in the Prince's Chamber is supported by two marble figures of Justice and Clemency. The face of Clemency was modelled from Harriet, Duchess of Sutherland, the widow of the second duke, great-grandmother of the present duke and great-aunt of Lord Dseborough.

* * * *

An Irish Story

There is an interesting sidelight on the question of Labour unity in the biography of Lord Carson, just published.

The book tells how, shortly after he had been made Lord of Appeal (May, 1921), Carson was told by Bonar Law that the Prime Minister urgently wanted to see him.

"I am going to tell you something which will surprise you very much," said Mr. Lloyd George when they met. "What is that?" asked Carson.

"The game is up," Mr. Lloyd George replied, and he went on to say that the Government could not get the troops to go in Ireland and so, "We shall have to give in."

And on the same occasion Mr. Lloyd George added: "I shall have to go, because after the way the police have supported me I cannot be responsible for surrender." He would have to advise the King, he said, to send for either Mr. Asquith or Mr. Barnes! He insisted that he had no other course, since Worthington Evans, then Secretary for War, had made it clear to him that he was "at the end of his resources!"

* * * *

Commissions' Costs

It has taken twenty months, and an expenditure of £7341 10s. to produce the report of the Royal Commission on Armaments, and now that we have got it, it seems already out of date in a world which has changed so rapidly since the Commission was appointed.

In the light of past experience the cost of the Armaments Commission is not excessive. The Licensing Commission, doomed to futility before it began, sat over two years and cost £19,050; the Betting Commission spent £3,400 in a year, and the Unemployment Insurance Commission £14,091 in just under two years. Part of the cost is recovered by sales of the reports, but blue books are not better sellers.

* * * *

H. G. Wells Deceives His Mother!

Dame Rachael Crowdy, speaking at London dinner, told this story of H. G. Wells:

"Mr. Wells once told me that, for years, his mother hoped she would live long enough to see him turn over into a new leaf and become an honest business man. One day he tried to prove to her that there was something in writing by showing her a substantial cheque he had received from his publishers. All she did was to burst into tears any say: 'To think that my son should deceive his mother.'"

* * * *

A Close-up Of Jimmy

There is no simple explanation of James Allan Mollison, who was born in Scotland 31 years ago of Hector Alexander Mollison and Thomasina Maence Addie.

There is often a line to character in the names of people, and the future conqueror of the Atlantic obviously came from a heroic and determined stock. Certainly he possesses a few of the characteristics of the romantic adventurer. Lindbergh's eyes are always looking into space as if seeing a world unknown to other men. Mollison is short, slow of speech and almost incapable of smiling. He showed a British journalist his autobiography just before attempting his first Atlantic flight four years ago. The journalist asked him what he intended to call it. With his preternaturally solemn face and soft precision of speech he said: "I think I shall call it 'Death cometh soon or late.'" And a few hours after he was battling for his life in the teeth of a storm off Newfoundland. Perhaps some day we shall find a way of rewarding a man who brings the New World within 13-1/2 hours of the English shores. In the meantime James Mollison will go on flying because it is his job, and he must work to live.

* * * *

Monumental Work

A tea-party was given at the House of Commons on Wednesday, November 3 by Colonel Wedgwood to launch the first volume of the monumental History of Parliament.

When the plan is completed—probably in thirty years' time!—Britain will have an almost complete mirror of government from 1264 to 1918. It will then be the task of other enthusiasts to take up the torch. Colonel Wedgwood's own researches began nearly 30 years ago, and for four years he and his collaborator, Miss Anne Holt have been delving into the careers of mysterious people who filled Parliament between 1439 and 1509.

* * * *

Select Company

Lord Nuffield, who has been made an Honorary Member of the Oxford Union Society, will enjoy the full privileges of life membership.

He will be able to speak in debates, vote at elections, borrow books from the library, use the rooms of the Cambridge Union, and—later on when he feels more at home—talk in the "Silence" rooms. The president, Mr. James Brown, is an Irishman from Belfast. He said, "We have nine other honorary members, but most of them are dead." The nine, as listed, are: Sir J. A. H. Murray, Viscount Valentia, George Frampton, Capt. Wynard, Capt. Maclachlan, J. E. Thorpe, William Gill, Prof. Mendelssohn Bartholdy, and Albert Rutherston. This is the select little company which Lord Nuffield now joins.

* * * *

Not On Deaf Ears!

A good story was told by Mr. Lloyd George at the dinner which his publishers, Ivor Nicholson and Watson, gave at the Reform Club to celebrate the forthcoming completion of his War Memoirs.

Turning to Sir Herbert Creedy, the Permanent Secretary of the War Office, who was sitting near, Mr. Lloyd George reminded his audience that he had occupied for a few uneasy months the position of Secretary of State for War. It was during a dark period of the war; and the necessary reinforcements seemed slow in coming forward. He therefore instructed Sir Herbert Creedy to send a cable to the Australian Premier, Mr. W. M. Hughes, emphasising as strong as possible the necessity of sending over more troops quickly.

Sir Herbert at once energetically undertook the task. But when Mr. Lloyd George read Sir Herbert's concluding paragraph he felt reluctantly that he must employ the blue pencil. The last sentence ran: ". . . and I am sure this appeal will not fall on deaf ears."

Mr. Hughes was, in fact, considerably hard of hearing.

* * * *

The First Televisee

The official opening of television broadcasting reminds a cor-

(Continued on page 34)

SANTASAL PILLS relieve—in a few weeks—'incurable' KIDNEY and BLADDER complaints. Taken at any stage, these pills always prove effective. They have helped to relieve thousands of cases.

SANTASAL PILLS contain powerful healing, disinfecting ingredients. The finest formula known to modern medical science has been employed—the preparation is scrupulous—the ingredients are of the right strength and concentration. Kidney and Bladder troubles can become Chronic. Banish them with SANTASAL, To-day!

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CRIMINALS COMPETITION

Chase the Criminals! You are asked to use your detective faculties to outwit the Criminal's ingenuity in disguising himself or herself to escape from your clutches. If you succeed in catching all of them without making any mistake the First Prize is yours—and you know it is not a small amount.

This competition has been specially selected for the festive season when young and old indulge in all sorts of pastimes and make themselves happy. You will be earning whilst playing—and very easily too.

In the two series of pictures those marked A, B, C, ... are the criminals. They are shown in their disguises in the series numbered 1, 2, 3, ... Man may disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa'. The faces are shown in almost the same position. They may be slightly lowered or raised but not turned sideways. You have to use your brains to penetrate through their disguises and pick out the disguised criminals.

For example the man shown in "H" has disguised himself as a woman as in No. 8 but the defect in his eyes gives him away. (Note the slight downward tilt of the head in No. 8 as compared with H). We therefore enter No. 8 against H in the Coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the Coupon and send as many entries as you like with Annas 8 for each entry before Wednesday 18th November, 1936, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8 in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706. (Seven hundred and six) G.P.O. Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 18th November 1936, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition

5. Correction or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or de-

1st Prize
Rs. 5,000

Other Prizes
Rs. 2,000

Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500

Total Rs. 7,500

layed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel."

ENTRY COUPON.

Criminals.	Disguised.
A	
B	
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Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters

CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY
18th November, 1936

For More Entry Coupons See Page 3.

World's News From Across The Seas

(Continued from page 31)

respondent that we do not know the name of the first human being to have his face "televised."

The correspondent had it from Mr. Baird that when, for the first time, he succeeded in getting an image of the ventriloquist's doll, which he used for his experiments, on to the screen, he was seized with the desire to see a live person's face by television. He ran out of his room and down to the floor below, where, he found an office boy. Grabbing him by the arm he took him up to sit in the chair hitherto occupied by the dummy. The result was a complete failure until the inventor saw that the boy was shrinking away from the blinding glare of the excessively bright lights then directed on the subject.

He sprang up, darted across the boy and thrust his face into the full glare, at the same time pressing half-a-crown into his hand This time the result was successful. It was very soon after the incidents that Mr. Baird told the story to the correspondent. But his reply in his very Scots accent, when asked the boy's name was, "I cannot remember it, but I gave him half-a-crown—that fact is indelibly branded on my memory."

* * * *

Hammond's Centuries

In setting up a new English record by scoring four centuries in consecutive innings in Australia, Walter Hammond has underlined his well-known preference for Australian wickets.

The preference comes partly from the fact that, although he was born at Dover, his boyhood was spent in warm climates, notably in Malta and China. He likes the sun, and the fast, true Australian wickets suits his perfect balance. Incidentally, he is a polished batsman. The Dover birth qualification is a sore point with the men of Kent. It was during the war that Hammond came as a boy to the Kent nursery. He was then a little above himself, and Tom Pawley, the former Kent manager, who liked discipline in boys, let him go.

If Hammond's scoring had been in Tests he would probably have gained more than a staid paragraph in "Wisden." Australian business men are in the habit of rewarding batting and bowling feats with cash and other prizes. Parkin, the Lancashire bowler, was once offered £1 for a hit for 6, 2s. for a 4, and £1 for every run over 100. His dividend was 2s. Another time he was luckier. Mr. Duckworth, an English M.P., touring Australia, offered him £5 for every 25 he made.

"Look here," said Parkin ingenously to Mulley and MacDonald, "it's up to you to see I get £25." They obliging saw to it that he got 36, and Parkin was also rewarded with 18 silk handkerchiefs for his "wonderful display."

Hobbs was once given a diamond scarf-pin by the Governor of South Australia; Parkin, who had bowled magnificently all day, had to be content with some fruit from an old lady who thought he "must be tired out." But the gift that makes all others pale was the cheque for £1,000 given to Don Bradman, when he made his record 334 at Leeds in 1930. A telegram solemnly carried out to the wicket by a messenger is said to have been the one that broke the news.

* * * *

"The Call"

Efforts are still being made to float a new daily newspaper owned and controlled by women. The proposed title is "The Call"—but there does not seem to be a very encouraging answer from quarters which could provide the finance.

The circular and prospectus of "The Call Ltd." ask for £1,000,000 for the establishment of a daily paper to be owned "democratically and solely by women." The company is registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies' Act. "The Call" will be "produced by men and women working together on equal terms and standing for ideal co-operation between them." It will demonstrate that "Woman is Man's true helpmate". At the same time man is put in his proper place. "It has long been recognised," states the circular, "that women have on the whole vastly finer instincts than men, that women have much more alert intuition of the intentions of others and of the trend of events." Among the women whose names are given as representative shareholders are Dame Sybil Throndike, Lady Warrender, Lady (Auckland) Geddes, and Miss Lilian Baylis.

The most important previous "Call" of much wider effect was that issued by the Left Wing of the British Socialist Party after the revolt against Hyndman's pro-war policy in 1915. In the following year, "The Call" became the official organ of the B. S. P. and carried on anti-war propaganda in defiance of prosecution until the Armistice. Thereafter it continued until the B. S. P. was merged in the newly-formed Communist Party in 1920.

* * * *

Banknote Forgery Victims

About four years ago the world at large was shocked to read that Waterlow and Sons, famous banknote engravers and printers, had had £531,600 in damages awarded against them in an action brought by the Bank of Portugal.

Waterlow's were the victims of a forger who induced them to print unauthorised bank notes for Angora. The case went to appeal, when the damages were reduced to a round £200,000. This was resisted tenaciously by the Bank, and on taking the case to the House of Lords, they had this decision reversed for a new one awarding £610,300 damaged.

At the time it was made clear that the firm's honesty was absolutely unquestioned. Their integrity has been brilliantly vindicated. The firm is now executing a big order for bank notes, placed by the same bank of Portugual. Among other orders which the same firm are completing is one for 70,000,000 bank notes for China.

* * * *

The Late Mr. Gould

Gerald Gould poet, essayist and critic, who died on November 3, did not write a novel until 1932. This was "Isabel," which he described as "the story of a woman who gave love to those that needed it." Mr. Gould was educated at Norwich, University College, London, and Magdalen College, Oxford.

He once gave a humorous explanation of the way he obtain his degrees. "At Oxford," he said, "the examiner asked, 'Where did St. Paul get to at the end of his journey to Rome?' Fortunately, I knew that one, and that is how I got my Oxford degree. I got my London degree by bribing a professor with three and sixpence, a pint of beer, and a bowler hat."

Mr. Gould's wife, Barbara Ayrton Gould, is prospective Labour candidate for the Hulme Division of Manchester, which she unsuccessfully contested in November 1935.

* * * *

Not A Scoop?

A disadvantage of telephone Press news was experienced in Vienna on October 31. At 8-30 p.m. Austrian newspapers were startled by receiving a very particular scoop from one of the leading Vienna news agencies. This was headed "British Parliament dissolved—elections decreed" The message said:

"Quite unexpectedly the English Parliament was dissolved by Royal Decree to-night and new elections ordered. The dissolution of Parliament is due to the fact that the necessary agreement between the British Government and Parliament for carrying out reforms which were in prospect could not be reached. What reforms are in question is not to be discovered from any previous reports from London."

An hour later the agency withdrew its previous message with an apology. It explained that through a regrettable "horfehler" (mishearing) the word "English" was understood for the word "Irakl."

* * * *

American Polling Results

It is not generally known that the results of the "popular vote" throughout the United States for the election of the next President will not be officially declared until several weeks after the actual polling

The American system of vote-counting differs from the English. In New York the ballot-papers of each separate election district are counted locally. The result are telephoned to the police headquarters, where a body of reporters is waiting for the news. In this way the figures from district after district reach the newspaper offices, and presently a sum in simple addition shows the total vote cast in New York City for each side. Local newspaper correspondents in New York State, outside New York City, similarly telephone or telegraph the local results to their journals, which thus become able to compute for whom the "electoral vote" of the State is cast. Meanwhile the Boston papers are making similar calculations for Massachusetts, the Philadelphia papers for Pennsylvania, and so on.

The expert arithmeticians in any city newspaper office have barely arrived at the results of their own State before the press agency telegrams begin to come in which figures for other States. This process lasts through the night, for—assuming that the hours of polling are the same in New York, and San Francisco,—owing to the difference between Eastern and Pacific standard time, the voting will still be going on in San Francisco three hours after the polls have closed in New York.

Thus, while in England the results published in the press follow the announcements made by returning officers, in the United States the newspapers lead the way, anticipating more or less correctly, the official declarations that will be made much later.

* * * *

Sky-line Assessment

The latest assessment of New York's sky-line shows that the Metropolitan Life is the most valuable building on Manhattan. It is assessed at some £6,000,000. The Equitable Building only 580 dollar less, is second.

Third is the Empire State Building (£5,600,000). Far down on the list is the Woolworth Building. That patriarch of skyscrapers is valued at a mere £1,800,000. Two buildings afford comparison with their London counterparts. The New York Stock Exchange is assessed at £4,000,000. In its last balance-sheet the London Stock Exchange site appears at £1,314,451. Although this a very conservative estimate, Wall Street must be to Thronmorton-street on a real estate basis as at least two to one. The Metropolitan Opera House is also worth a good deal more than twice as much as the Royal Opera, Covent Garden. The former's assessment is £1,200,000. The highest value we have seen put upon Covent Garden is £400,000.

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Great Sayings

The age of discretion, if there be such an age. Mr. Baldwin.

The early history of the Press

(Continued on page 37)

Dr. Gowtamrao Kesheo & Sons

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SARSAPARILLA DEPOT

WISHES A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL THEIR MERCHANTS AND PATRONS

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--.The Observer

Trouble Again

Dame Rumour who was very active in the city since the cessation of the riots has, for once, not belied itself. Bombay had once again the misfortune to be plunged in the throes of communal outbursts. The apprehension in the public mind has proved to be too well-founded and during the last week panic had once again reigned supreme. By a piece of irony, the Curfew Order and the Order against the assembly of more than five persons were rescinded on the very day fresh outbursts made their appearance. Those orders were, of course, promptly re-imposed on last Monday. They are having their salutary effect no doubt, but public confidence will take some time to return.

Gloomy Divali

We are in the midst of the Divali holidays. Never, however, has Divali been celebrated under more doleful auspices . Bombay is justly famous for her festivities of this season. The 'Joi de vivre', the air of gaiety, the decorations and illuminations—where are they?—one asks to-day. Many of us move under the shadow of the assasin's knife; by even-fall a large section of the people have to shut themselves in their homes; the theatres and other pleasure haunts are mostly deserted. Even the occasional bursts of crackers jar upon our nerves. The atmosphere is surcharged with suspense and suspicion.

Merchants' Plight

The merchant community and the thousands who are dependent upon them for their daily living, —clerks, petty contractors, cartsmen, coolies—are naturally the worst hit. Some of the merchants in the affected areas opened their shops a few days ago—but they had to close them precipitately. Even the big trading associations had to suspend their normal activities for a few days. Telegrams were sent to H. E. the Governor. It cannot be gainsaid that confidence in the early restoration of law and order is profoundly shaken. Though one does not necessarily blame the police, one feels that more stringent steps are called for. People of all persuasions will gladly endorse whatever extreme measures are resorted to by the authorities if thereby this standing menace to innocent lives can be finally stamped out.

Monsoon Redivivus

As if in sympathy with the present disturbed atmosphere in the city, the heavens, too, are sending down unseasonal showers for the last week. Monsoon has verily returned to us again. We are having at present the typical July skies, dull, loaded and gloomy. The cheerlessness in our hearts is thus reflected in the cheerlessness around, and devotees of Thomas Hardy can derive some passing consolation from this natural phenomenon. Umbrellas and mackintoshes were once again in commission during the week and one felt as if the hands of time were set back—in more than one sense. The first city in India has really become the last place to live in at present!

Sinews Of War

The Congress election campaign, which was so successfully initiated at the meeting held at Chowpatty on the 7th inst., has had to be temporarily suspended due to the recrudescence of rioting in the city, and the re-imposition of the ban on assemblies of more than five persons. Of course, individual canvassing will soon start, as also the collection of funds. Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, the President of the All-India Parliamentary Committee, has issued an appeal to the Congress Committees throughout the country to devote the fortnight beginning from the 16th inst. to raise the sinews of war. He has stressed the importance of money in winning the elections and has called upon all Congress organizations to subscribe their quota to the Central Fund. As the Sirdar says: "Mere vague propaganda or appeals from leaders will not help ..... One of the most important things required for success is money. Unless we make proper arrangements from now, we might at some critical moment lose a winning game."

Riot Echo

An echo of the city riots was heard at the meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which was held on Tuesday last. Though the question did not form part of the agenda proper, it was stated that people in the city were wondering why the B.P.C.C., which was considered to be the premier political organisation in the city, had not made its position clear regarding the communal disturbances in the city. It was also observed that the communal riots were being exploited not only for communal but also for election purposes, and Congress could not ignore it. After some discussion the Committee authorized the president, Mr. K. F. Nariman, to issue a statement clarifying the Congress position. The main object of the statement, however, will be, as stressed by Mr. Nariman the restoration of peace in the city as early as possible.

Cama Institute

The foundation stone of the new building of the R. K. Cama Oriental Institute at Apollo Street was laid down on Wednesday evening at the hands of Sir Temulji Nariman. A large and distinguished gathering was present on the occasion. The Cama Institute is one of the foremost cultural centres in the city, and it is continuing the traditions of learning and research set up by Mr. Cama who was himself a great oriental scholar. The Library of the Institute containing as it does many rare manuscripts, is its most prized possession.

November 11

Armistice Day was observed with the usual solemn splendour in Bombay this year. The official commemoration service was held at the Afghan Memorial Church and was attended by the Governor and other high officials, as was also the special parade. Fair poppy-sellers were very much in evidence throughout the city and the Ex-Service Association must have benefited a good deal by their efforts.

By a happy coincidence it was also decided by the Congress to observe November 11 as Anti-War Day. A public meeting was held at the Congress House where the anti-war resolution passed at the Lucknow session was solemnly reaffirmed.

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CYCLONIC STORM WEAKENS

Rain To Continue In Central India

POONA, Nov. 14.

The cyclonic storm in the Arabian Sea weakened into a depression with central region, at eight hours this morning, about 70 miles West of Veraval.

Rainfall has been nearly general in West Central India, West Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, and local in East Rajputana, Gujarat, South-East Madras. A few falls occurred in Lower Burma, West United Provinces, Sind, South Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar, Madras Deccan, and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Akola four inches, Parbhani three, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Jalgaon two; Bhopal, Baroda, Malegaon, Cochin, Vellore one and a half; Khandwa, Amraoti, Ahmednagar, Miraj, Bijapur, Aurangabad, Bellary one.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will continue fairly widespread in West Central Provinces, Central India, and occur locally in East Rajputana, Sind and at a few stations in Gujarat, United Provinces. Thundershowers will occur locally in South-East Madras, Mysore, Deccan and at a few stations along the West Coast of the Peninsula and in Lower Burma. Scattered thunder-storms are also likely in and around Chota Nagpur.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m of 14-11-1936

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .02 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.3 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.0 degrees 4.5 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.0 degrees 3.0 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 92 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ESE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 169 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 14-11-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.12 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.92 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for very foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 5190 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 18 hours 13 mts. (I.S.T.) on Friday the 13th November 1936.

DR. MOHAMMEDI SAGEER

Among those who arrived by s. s. 'Conte de Rosso' on Thursday was Dr. Mohammedi Sageer.

After many years of laborious studies in America the degree of B.Sc. was conferred upon him. Besides he studied in France further where he obtained the degree of D.Sc.

MYSORE STATE WOMEN TO CONFER

An exhibition will be held from 21st to 24th instant at Kolar in connection with the eleventh Mysore State Women's Conference to be held at Kolar from 21st to 23rd instant. No stall rent will be levied and all reasonable facilities will be given. Particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Reception Committee, Mysore State Women's Conference, Kolar.

After a prolonged spell of dry weather and sunshine, Kaira is experiencing monsoonish weather since a couple of days. The weather is chilly and drizzles continue.

"Gauba's Incarceration Handicaps His Defence"

Counsel For Ex-Bank Director Makes Strong Plea For Release On Bail

LAHORE, Nov. 12.

Mr. Cornelius, District Judge, considered the application of Mr. K. L. Gauba M.L.A. which prays for Gauba's release on three sureties of Rs. 37 500 each which has been accepted.

It will be recalled that Mr. Gauba who is an ex-Director, Peoples Bank of Northern India Ltd. in liquidation is being prosecuted in the court of the Additional District Magistrate for certain illegal actions whilst a Director of the Bank in relation to monies of the Bank amounting to about seven lakhs. He was ordered to be released on a bail of rupees one lakh and a half in four sureties of Rs. 37,500 each. Three sureties were "accepted while all others have been rejected with the result that Mr. Gauba is still in jail.

All Others On Bail.

Mian Abdul Aziz in his application for Gauba said inter alia that the Additional District Magistrate's view of law that only movable property could be taken into account in estimating a surety's fitness to stand bail resulted in negation of the order of the Sessions Court granting bail. All the co-accused of Mr. Gauba are on bail while he is detained. Total bail so far accepted was Rs. 1,12,-500/ Mr. Gauba had furnished one Mian Mohd Sharif who was certified as fit person by the District Magistrate, Sheikhupura, to stand security in the amount of Rs. 75,-000 but the bond had been rejected because he did not possess the amount in movable property. Other sureties were rejected on similar grounds.

The demand as to the mocable property was contrary to law. Mr. Gauba had more than fulfilled the terms prescribed by the bail order. In view of the complicated nature of the case his incarceration handicapped his defence. It was prayed that Mr. Gauba be released on bail of Rs. 1,12,500..

Preparing For Defence

The counsel for Mr. Gauba urged that facilities of bail were given specially to allow Mr. Gauba to prepare and arrange for his defence. The law lays down the surety bond be fixed according to the circumstances of the case and not be excessive. Any man until proved guilty was innocent. Bail was demanded only to guarantee attendance and to prevent the accused person from absconding. He requested the court to accept bail of Rs. 1,12,000 in place of Rs. 1,50,000.

The court had jurisdiction to reduce surety and it was not necessary to adhere to the original amount. He stated that the case was long and probably would take three months more. Mr. Gauba had already been in jail almost four months. There were about five thousand documents to be examined in the case. The crown should never be vindictive and hamper defence of an accused person. Here surety was excessive.

"Unjustified"

Counsel then questioned the justification of Additional District Magistrate's order. He said the law did not provide anywhere that the property of the surety should be movable. Refusal of Sheikupura surety and others was uncalled for and unjustified and order of Additional District Magistrate was untenable

R. B. Pandit Jawala Prasad, Public Prosecutor arguing submitted that there was apprehension of Mr. Gauba's absconding. It was a serious case and the Court in accepting sureties must see that money will be realised from the sureties in case the accused absconds.

The learned Judge reserved orders.—United Press.

IMMIGRATION OF INDIANS INTO BURMA

Calcutta Chamber's Protest Against Draft "Instrument"

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta have sent a telegram to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy referring to Clause 20 of the Draft Instrument of Instructions to the Governor of Burma and protesting against the power being given to Burma Legislature to impose restrictions on entry of Indians into Burma which would seriously affect the interests of Indian emigrants and would also be very detrimental to Indian interests. The Committee point out that at the instance of His Majesty's Government, Parliament accepted the policy of providing safeguards in the Instrument of Instructions confining powers of Burma Legislature to impose restrictions, if necessary, on emigration of only unskilled Indian labour into Burma in consultation with the Government of India and not the Governor-General as now provided, and this policy was agreed to by the Secretary of State.

The Committee regret that the above provision in the draft Instrument of Instructions is definitely against this pledge and, therefore, respectfully urges the Viceroy to immediately convey to the Secretary of State for India the deep anxiety and concern of Indians on this important matter and seek an amendment of Instrument of Instructions implementing the policy accepted by Parliament by confining power to Burma Legislature to impose restrictions on entry of unskilled labour only in consultation with the Government of India.—United Press.

GRUESOME TRAGEDY AT NAWABSHAH

Prominent Candidate For Assembly Found Dead

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Nov. 13.

According to a report received here from Nawabshah, Seth Asumal, a prominent leader, philanthropist and Mukhi of the Shahporechakar Panchayat, is reported found lying in a pool of blood in the early hours of this morning with a hatchet lying by his bed-side. It is stated that Seth Asumal, who was a candidate for the forthcoming Assembly elections, was fast asleep with his young son by his side when a party of unknown persons entered his room and dealt him and his son fatal hatchet blows.

The assailants are yet at large. Police are investigating.

GEORGE V MEMORIAL FUND.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12.

Viceroy's King George V Memorial Fund now total Rs. 10,511-12-9. Among the recent donations are Raja of Sangli (Rs. 3,000), through Dewan of Akalkote State (Rs. 3,000), and Raja Savantwadi (Rs. 1,000).

WHY NOT INDIA CONTRIBUTE?

Rothermere On Construction Of Singapore Base

SINGAPORE, Nov. 5.
(By Air Mail.)

In the course of a statement to newspaper representatives here to-day, Viscount Rothermere said:

"Personally I know nothing about the Singapore base, but the little one hears is sufficiently disquieting.

"The question here asked is: Does the National Government really mean to establish a great fortified base at Singapore?

"The fact is clear that a great sum of money is being spent but unless Ministers in London are resolutely determined to build up here an air and naval fortress as strong as either Honolulu or Vladivostock, the money now being spent is money thrown away.

Such a fortress means at least a defence force of 10,000 men with 25 or 30 air squadrons and a flotilla of 30 or 40 submarines, not to mention other naval craft.

"At Honolulu the United States Government maintains a garrison of over 20,000 men, with large fleets of sea-planes and submarines.

"Singapore, so far is an example of the ebb and flow of policy.

"It looked for some months as if the Government in London meant business. Then there seemed to be hesitation and doubt, with the result that what was originally intended to be Britain's stronghold in the Far East is to-day, with this modified programme of little value for war on a big scale.

"I have always opposed the Singapore project because I know that its sponsors had never formed an accurate view of its immense cost. If it is intended to make Singapore Britain's Pacific stronghold, the Australian New Zealand, and Indian Governments should be frankly asked to contribute not less than 60 per cent. of the cost and maintenance.

"Without such a justifiable contribution the burden would be too great for the British Exchequer. —United Press.

Public Disappointed At Selection Of Jubbulpore Candidates

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 14.

Mr. Keshav Ramchandra Khandekar, who has been authorized to select candidates for the forthcoming elections on behalf of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board, has adopted Mr. Merbudda Prasad Mishra for Jubbulpore Urban Constituency. Mr. Dwaraka Prasad Mishra and Mrs. Subhadra Kumari Chowhan have been adopted for Jubbulpore Rural and Women's Constituencies respectively.

The selection of candidates having been contrary to public expectations, the announcement has not been received with enthusiasm. It is even stated, there will be stiff opposition to the Congress candidates.—United Press.

Afghan Prime Minister Operated Upon At Berlin

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12.

According to "Islah" (an Afghan newspaper) the Prime Minister, who went to Berlin for medical treatment, has been successfully operated upon. It is further learnt that Sardar Shah Mahmud, Minister for National Defence, who had been to Europe is expected to return to Kabul some time this month and arrangements are afoot to give him a warm welcome at Kandhar.

World's News From Across The Seas

(Continued from page 34)

was one of great writers and small circulations now we have large circulation.—Mr. Winston Churchill

I imagine that Hitler and Stalin between them could not muster up a secondary school-leaving certificate, and yet they are men of destiny.—Mr. F. Mander.

The censorship of the Left Wing Press is more efficient than censorship of Rome—Mr. Arnold Lunn.

The unpardonable sin is sin to live for oneself, make money, and get through life as easily as one can.—The Rev. L. Weatherhead.

* * * *

London Stamp Exhibition

The stamp exhibition at the Dorland Hall, London, contains a glass case in which is displayed a single sheet of sixty British 2½d. Jubilee stamps, not in the familiar bring ultramarine but coloured a rather bilious Prussian blue.

As one stands beside it one hears on all sides a faint grinding noise. It is the sound of stamp dealers gnashing their teeth. The stamps are part of a batch which were bought sixteen months ago at their face value and offered to one of the largest dealers in London at ninepence each. He refused them, and the sheet of sixty which is now on show is valued to-day at £5,000.

Last year when the Jubilee stamps were being prepared, a number of sheets of the 2½d. stamp coloured Prussian blue but not perforated were submitted to King George for his approval. He rejected them. Three of the rejected sheets however, containing 360 stamps in all, were by mistake perforated and issued to a small sub-post office at North Edmonton in London. Two days later a wide-awake collector, having bought some for his own use, noticed the colour and mought up all that remained 319. When he made his offer to the dealer, of course, neither of them knew how rare the stamp would turn out to be. The interesting thing is now to trace the 41 stamps which were sold and used Ten of them were put on magazines which were posted to Australia, and two more were sent to a collector at Tonbridge as curios. No doubt some of the rest, if not most of them, went by way of the waste paper basket to the public incinerator. But it might be worth looking through a few old air mail letters.

* * * *

The Decline Of White Races

Peeping into the future Mr. Clough William-Ellis, the architect, envisages an age when coloured races may encroach upon Europe to such an extent that those in England may have to build not for people like themselves, but for black and yellow people

Mr. Williams-Ellis was discussing the decline in the white population of Europe and its effect on the architecture of the future in a lecture at the Royal College of Art. "In less than 100 years' time the population of Europe will be a tenth of what it is to-day," he said. "Only in Russia has there not been a drop in population, and Russia will not be sufficient bulwark against the races of the East.

* * * *

British Museum Reading Room

It is becoming increasingly difficult to get a place in the British Museum Reading Room There have been 250,000 more readers this year than last, many of them foreigners.

Refugees from Germany are particularly in evidence. The Reading Room has always been a haunt of political exiles. Marx worked away there, laboriously, day after day, and Lenin, after him. Mahatma Gandhi, beneath that high dome, first interested himself in the ideas of Tolstoy and Ruskin which, agitating in his mind, had later such tumultuous consequences. Curzon put in an occasional majestic appearance, Carlyle ground over the catalogues because people whispered and smoking was forbidden, and George Bernard Shaw was for five years a regular visitor.

* * * *

A Star Hounded Out

Alice Hipsch, the Viennese singer, who has starred in a score of opperettes, is now in London.

This golden-haired singer was hailed by the German newspapers as "a typical Aryan," Her name means "beautiful"—and, parading her blonde non-Semitism they made great play with it. Then, when she was acting in Brunswick, they heard she was helping some of the starving Jewish artistes now found in every German town, and that she was herself a Jewess.

"Get out by the morning!" they said, assaulting her and threatening her sweetheart. She fled the country, with only 10 marks, having to leave behind £1,200 in money and the big wardrobe of dresses and shoes, which in Middle Europe every leading lady has to buy herself. Her voice went for a time because of the shock. She was in a panic of nerves.

"I heard nothing from my fiance," she told a British journalist. "Our romance is shattered. I was always happy in Germany—but now no Art is allowed unless it is 'pure German'. What am I to do!"

* * * *

The Presidential Car

President Roosevelt's private car, in which he makes all his train tours, is named" Pioneer." It is the property of the Pullman Company, but it is always available for the President. Every inch of space is put to use.

There is a small dining-room seating six people. Food brought from the general kitchen at the back of the train is kept warm, and served from a tiny buffet fitted with electric grills. Next to the dining-room there are four compartments and two master bedrooms. The latter are used by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. Members of the family and the President's secretaries, including the famous Miss Marguerite le Hand, occupy the compartments. Gus Gennerich, Mr. Roosevelt's personal guard, who never leaves him, also sleeps in the car.

At the far end is a roomy drawing-room, where the President spends most of his time while the train is running, meeting visitors and chatting with local leaders. The train is in a state of orderly turmoil all day long. There is a constant flow of official business to transact. Frequently at brief stops telephone wires are connected to enable the President to discuss some urgent business with one of his Cabinet in Washington. Pouches of air mail brought by Government couriers are delivered several times a day, and a batch of telegram is handed aboard at every stop The large corps of journalists occupy a car to themselves, and industriously telegraph full reports of the President's speches to their papers.

* * * *

Trotsky As Bogyman

Trotsky is the bogy man the Norwegian Conservatives have used in an attempt to prevent a Labour victory at the General Elections.

They joined with the Communists last month in supporting the Soviet Union's demand for the expulsion of Trotsky from Norway. Now that Trotsky is merely interned on a farm in Southern Norway, the Conservatives say the Soviet Union, as a mark of displeasure will cut down its orders for Norwegian herring and its chartering of Norweigan ships.

There is, however, no solid evidence whatever of these "Red herring" allegations. Since Labour took office in 1935, a policy of economic revival has brought down unemployment by more than one-half. Production has gone up both in industry and in agriculture.

"I wonder," writes a correspondent, "where Mr. Lynch d'Alton got the title for his novel of the Irish Rebellion, 'Death is So Far'! Had he read the verse of the American poet (anonymous):—

Death is so clean,
Life is so dirty
Life 8.15—
Death at 8.30."

* * * *

Sayings Of The Week

When politics become serious, the leader of the opposite side has to be a devil—Mr. Robert Lynd.

Now Japan has started eating meat, and as a result has become purgacious and quarrelsome.—Mr. Peter Fleming.

If a man feels abdominal he cannot feel imperial, and still less cheerful—Lord Dawson.

If I were asked what is the use of philosophy, I would find it exceedingly hard to say.—Prof. S. Alexander.

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ELEPHANTA CAVES INQUIRY

India Govt. Archaeology Chief Records Evidence

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Elephanta Caves Enquiry Committee which has been in session from Thursday will terminate its proceedings on Monday (16th Nov.). Many investigations have been held in the City as well as in the Caves where the damage to the sculptures were personally inspected by the members of the Committee.

To-day evidence was recorded among others of Capt. Gladstone Solomon, Director of the School of Arts, Mr. B. D. Talim, the well-known sculptor, who repaired the damage to the Trimurti at Elephanta and Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil.

The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Blatkihsston, Director General of Archaeology, Government of India, has given the assurance that the Government will take all possible measures for preserving the ancient sculptures at Elephanta.

First Kashmir Students' Conference

SRINAGAR, (Kashmir), (By Mail.)

The First Kashmir Students Conference was held in the Harisingh Park. The four sessions of the Conference were held under the presidentship of Mr. Wajahat Hussein (Home Minister), Rai Bahadur Jagat Prasad (Accountant-General), S. Budh Singh and Nawab Khusrao Jung (Minister-in-Waiting). The pandal was tastefully decorated with flowers and mottoes.

Many speakers, prominent among whom were Messrs. S. M. Abdulla, P. Prem Nath Bazaz, Mian Ahmad Yar, P. Jialal Kilam, Khan Gulam Mahomed Sadiq, Prof. Jialal Koul and Prof. B. K. Madan addressed the meeting.

Despite bad weather and heavy rains about 2,000 students from all over the province attended the Conference.

Many resolutions were passed, important among them being the introduction of compulsory primary education in the State and opening of more high and middle schools for boys and girls, and starting of U. T. C. classes in the colleges.

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TIDE TURNS AGAINST COMMUNALISTS

Move To Bring Muslims To Congress Fold

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, November 14.

An organised effort, to take advantage of the revulsion of feeling among the Muslims against the leadership of selfseekers and communalists and to bring them within the Congress is foreshadowed in the recent discussions in Delhi, full details of which are now available. It appears that the key note of the speeches delivered at the Palestine Conference held in New Delhi was the emphasis laid on freedom for India and on Muslims taking fullest share in freedom's battle.

The Conference throughout its session attracted record audiences.

Taking advantage of the popular enthusiasm Dr. Mahmud and other Muslim Congressmen called a Conference which was attended by about 130 prominent Muslims. Those present including some prominent Muslim Congressmen, Moslim Ahrar leaders from the Punjab, such as Moulana Habibur Rahman and others and editors of some well-known Urdu papers. After prolonged discussion, it was decided that to bring the Muslims inside the Congress, a Congress Muslim Party should be organised.

A special conference will be held for the purpose immediately after the elections are over, and the idea is to see that as many thousands of Muslims as possible are enrolled as Congress members in every province.

LANDHOLDERS SEE THROUGH IT

No Support For Anti-Congress Drive

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, November 14.

Fuller details are now available of the proceedings of the meeting at the Darbhanga House on Wednesday last which is said to have discussed ways and means for fighting the Congress candidates at the polls. Trend of discussion indicates that Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh, Minister for Local self-Government had by no means a very satisfactory response from those present.

Sir Ganesh Dutt's idea was that leading landholders in respective districts should bear the election expenses of the anti-Congress candidates whom they would nominate. For instance he is reported to have urged that Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga should find both men and money to fight the Congress in Darbhanga and Purnea.

So far as can be gathered, the Ministers plan is not being taken up with any real enthusiasm. On the other hand, there is a feeling that there is no reason why others should embroil themselves with the Congress and find the sinews of war to help the Minister to achieve his ambition of becoming the Chief Minister under the new Constitution. Meanwhile, Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh is being strenuously opposed in his constituency by Mr. Harballav Narain Singh who is reported to be receiving good support. Another interesting contest is likely between Sachchidananda Sinha, Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University and Rai Brajraj Krishna, Member of the Patna University Syndicate and an ex-Congress M.L.C.

RIOTS INTERFERE WITH BUSINESS

Maharashtra Chamber's Plea For More Firmness In Putting Them Down

The Secretary, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, in the course of his letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, writes:—

I have the honour, as directed by the Committee of this Chamber, to address you on the above subject, and to invite the attention of the Government of Bombay to the immediate necessity of putting down the riots, now going on in the city of Bombay for the past one month with a firm hand.

The Committee like to state that the uncertainty of things and insecurity of life prevailing in the city have very adversely affected business, and many a smaller trader finds his business brought virtually to a standstill. A number of innocent people have lost their lives and many are injured.

MORE FIRMNESS NEEDED

It is particularly to be regretted that in this second city of the Empire, and the seat of Government of a very important Province of the country, riots should continue to hold up everything, and render impossible the resumption of the normal life of the city. The Bombay citizen at least is aware of this unhappy state of things and moves out with caution. But the outsider, whose business brings him to Bombay or the working class people who have to move out to their work in the early hours of morning, have often been the victims of assaults by ruffians with whom human life does not count! The Committee, while appreciating that Government are handling the situation with care, feel that more firmness is needed when things do not improve. In no community organized for law citizens must take the law into their own hands to set right grievances if they have any; and if they do so they must know that they cannot do so with impunity.

The Committee urge upon the Government of Bombay the immediate necessity of putting down these riots with a firm hand. The state of suppressed disorder which is obtaining in the city for well over four weeks by now, ought not to be allowed to continue and the Committee trust that Government will have the support of all the good citizens in any action they may take to establish peace and free the city from this menace of the undesirable elements from the underworld.

Restore Peace In City

The Secretary writes:—

The following telegram was sent on Thursday to the Governor of Bombay:—

The Vice-President, Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants' Association, Tambakanta, Pydhowne, draws Your Excellency's attention to the handicap to trade and the inconvenience caused to Association members due to the tense riot situation in the City and requests Your Excellency's intervention for immediate restoration of peace and security.

FOR GREETINGS OF NEW YEAR

Hindus' Friendly Gathering At Madhav Baug To-day

To facilitate the New Year's greetings between all Hindu brethren living in Bombay a friendly gathering of all Hindus will be held at Madhav Baug between 4 and 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day Sunday, when all Hindus are cordially invited to grace the occasion.

The signatories are: Messrs. Purushottamdas Dwarkadas, Mathradas Vissonji, Rameshwardas Birla, Lachmandas Daga, B. V. Jadhav, R. S. Asawale, A. G. Dalvi D. G. Dalvi, Walchand Hirachand Devidas Madhavji Thakarsi, President Bombay Piecegoods Native Merchants' Association; Harjivan Valji, president, Country Grey and Fancy Piece Goods Merchants' Association, Mulji Lakshmidas President Foreign Bleached Cloth-dealers' Mandali, Gordhandas Gokaldas Morarji, vice-President, Bombay Chhit Coloured and Fancy Cloth Merchants' Association, Ratanji Hirji, vice-President Grain Merchants' Association; Ratilal Mulji Gandhi, President, Seeds Traders' Association; Khimji Shamji, President, Danabunder, Mapa Committee; Sha Lakhmichand Dahayabhai, Gar Merchants' Association; Girdharlal Tokarsi of Ghee Bazar Association; Premji Dosa of Mudi Bazar Kariyana Merchants' Association; Chandiprasad Radhakisan of Gunny and Hessein Merchants' Association; Vallabhdas Tejpal, President, Bombay Kariyana Bazar Association; Devji Thokarsi, President, Rice Merchants' Association; Thakur Mavji Damaji of New Gamdi Rice Merchants' Association; Govindji Padamsi of the Bombay-Malabar Kariyana Merchants' Association; Khimji Nagaji, President, Mathra bolam Merchants' Association; Begraj Gupta, President Marwari Chamber of Commerce; Khimji M. Bhimpuria, President, Bombay Grain Dealers' Association; Bhimraj Harlalka, President, Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association; Begraj Gupta, President, Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association; Bhavanji A. Khimji, President, Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadam Association, Tejbhandas Jditavdas, President, Multani Piecegoods Merchants' Association; N. C. Pupala, V. R. Tala, V. S. Alakande, S. B. Awar, S. L. Silam, Chunilal B. Mehta, President, Bombay Shroff Association; Tansukhrai, President, Hindustani Deshi Merchants' Mandali.

Sheth Shantidas Askuran, Sheth Maganlal Mulchand Shah, Secretary, Jain Association of India; Multani Mangalam Lumdising, President, Multan Shroff Association; Bhimaji, Mataji on behalf of Hemrajji, Lalihubhai Deepchand, President Jivadaya Mandali; Manlal M. Naik on behalf of Seth Mathuradas Vissonji.

Swami S. Saraswati's Resignation

PATNA, Nov. 14.

It is understood that Swami Shahjanand Saraswati, a prominent Bihar Kisan leader, has tendered his resignation from the Provincial Congress Working Committee owing to differences with other members of the Committee regarding the nomination of Congress candidates for the coming elections.

He will, however, continue to remain as a member of the Provincial Congress Committee and other subordinate organisations.—United Press.

A fire broke out at Sukkur on Thursday morning in a local fireworks shop when one labourer was burnt to death. The cause of the fire is not known. It was brought under control before it could cause further damage.

APPLICATION FOR RECOVERY OF £6,000

Bombay Businessman Held Liable To Pay Part Of Sum

PATNA: (By Mail).

An application was moved in the Patna High Court by the official liquidator of the Peninsular Locomotive Coy. of Jamshedpur, for the recovery of £6,000 from the Directors of the company, contending that the above sum was transferred by Mr. Manu Subedar of Bombay, one of the Directors, to England on a requisition from Mr. L. Reed, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the company, and that, the payment of the sum was void under the Indian Company's Act, and a misapplication of the company's money, since an application had been filed for winding up the company.

The Patna High Court had ordered the winding up of the company on the application of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Solicitor of Messrs. Fayne and Co., of Bombay, who held shares worth Rs. 6 lakhs in the company.

The application of the Official Liquidator of the company claimed that the Directors of the company, Mr. J. Laughan Reed, Sir George Cunningham Buchanan, Mr. C. T. Gordon (living in England), and Mr. Manu Subedar of Bombay, should make good the loss of the above sum suffered by the company.

Sir Sultan Ahmed on behalf of Mr. Manu Subedar stated that the amount in question was not a misapplication because it was not a payment but a transfer from Bombay to London in the custody of the Bank, and it was void not because of dishonesty, but because of the order of the Court for winding up of the company, which took retrospective effect.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Wort held that Mr. Manu Subedar was liable to pay one-quarter of £4,625 which was spent by the Directors out of the amount transferred to England for purchasing Calmony works.

His Lordship further observed that it was a matter of accident that the Court had no jurisdiction over the other three Directors who were all residents of England and would have been held equally liable as Mr. Subedar if they had been within the jurisdiction of the Court.—A. P.

REGIMENT THAT FOUGHT AT PLASSY

Viceroy Presents Colours To Dorsetshire 1st Battalion

NEW DELHI: Nov. 14.

In the course of his speech on the occasion of the presentation of Colours to the 1st Battalion, the Dorsetshire Regiment at Sialkot, to-day, the Viceroy said:—

This is the third occasion on which the Dorsetshire regiment have received new colours in India at the hands of the Viceroy. In 1843 Lord Ellenborough presented new colours to the old 39th Foot at Agra and in 1906 Lord Minto presented colours to your 2nd Battalion at Madras and it is fitting that it should be so for although your regiment has served with the greatest distinction in many parts of the world, in the Peninsula, in the West Indies and on the Continent of Europe, it is with India especially that your Regiment is particularly associated by your title "Primus in Indus," the first of the King's Regiments to set foot in India nearly 200 years ago. The 39th Regiment shortly after its arrival played its part under Clive in the memorable victory of Plassey.—A.P.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS MUST SUPPORT CONGRESS

It Is Only Organisation Which Stands For Highest Patriotism And Idealism, Says George Joseph

BOMBAY, Nov. 13.

Mr. George Joseph, the Madras Congress leader, has issued the following statement to the press, prior to his departure from Bombay to South India to-day:—

"The General Election to the Provincial Legislature in Madras is to be held in February, 1937. Indian Christians are entitled to return nine members (of whom one should be a woman) to the Assembly or the Lower House and three to the Council or the Upper House. What Indian Christians should do in the election is an important question.

"There are to be 250 members in the Assembly, and a group of nine cannot influence political decisions by its own strength. If then, there cannot be a definite political party of Indian Christians the only alternative is for politically-minded Indian Christians to choose between the existing political parties and carry the electorate with them as far as possible.

"Obviously, there can be no question of the return of candidates without political affiliation with some party or other, those who describe themselves as Independents. A Legislature numbering 250 cannot be controlled or influenced by individual politicians; it is only parties that can effect measures and policies.

CONGRESS V. JUSTICITES.

The electorate have, therefore, to make their choice, the Indian Christian electorate included. Of these, there are only two of any consequence; Congress and the Justice Party.

"The point never to be forgotten is that Indian Christians should forget that they are a minority. They are cent per cent Indian and are as patriotic and as jealous of India's honour and greatness, as the Hindus and Muslims. Indian Christians refuse to allow precedence in patriotism and national self-respect to anyone else. It may be that they know more of the world because they are Christians and of their contact with missionaries, French, Italian, Spanish, Belgian, American and English; but in the essential matter of patriotism and nationalism, they are as serious and sincere as any of the rest.

"Which is the party then in the country which stands for the highest patriotism and idealism? Obviously, it is the Congress. It may be that it has occasionally resorted to extreme measures; but they were inspired by its sense of interests of India at their highest. And there was something genuinely heroic in the conception that India could be best served by reckless courage and the readiness to face and suffering and sacrifice and in these matters of two evils, extremities of fear and caution on the one hand and courage and the recklessness of idealism, the latter is certainly more admirable and praiseworthy. And when all is said and done, the fate of the country will presently be in the hands of the Congress; and it is far better for everybody including Indian Christians to have a share in heroic deeds and elevating thoughts. It is the highest effort of our time that we should have part in, not the lowest, not even in the second best.

CONGRESS GOVT. FOR MADRAS?

"It is this the highest argument of patriotism that should move our people. But regarding the matter from a more practical point of view, the same consequence will follow. Let us emphasize once more that the fate of the country will be controlled by the Congress; certainly as far as the Madras Presidency is concerned, nothing else is humanly conceivable. The Congress is fighting the elections, and all that has happened justifies the anticipation that it will sweep the Board in February next. It will most probably form a Government in Madras. Whether it does or not, the Legislature will be in its control, and Indian Christians will find that in all matters of political and administrative interest, their fate and future will in no material degree differ from that of the majority in the Legislature. And it may be dangerous for Indian Christians to oppose the majority. In matters of conscience, opposition may be necessary; but it is idle to suggest that patriotism is opposed to Christian conscience or duty.

"The more conservative Indian Christians may dislike the extremism of the Congress; but, there it is, as a fact, and it is part of wisdom not to ignore facts. One way of modifying the extremism so far as it is wrong is for more and more Christians to attempt and aspire to the task of national leadership; and as things stand, it can be achieved only by their joining the Congress and influencing it according to the measure of their ability and the truth of things."—United Press.

CONTROLLING AFRIDIS

Special Post Established Near Vadabir

RAWALPINDI: (By Mail).

With a view to watch the movements and to keep control over the activities of the Afridis of Tirah Territory, the Political Department of the Frontier Province has, it is understood, established a special post near Thana Vadabir, where the officers of the Political Department will thoroughly inspect every vehicle passing that way. They have been ordered to immediately arrest any Afridi of the above clan seen near the post.

Orders have also been issued that no vehicle would be allowed to pass that way after 4 in the evening, neither any lorry would be allowed to leave the Gate near Kohat after that hour. This has, to a great extent diminished the number of lorries plying on that road.—United Press.

WORLD CARNIVAL CONGRESS

The first International Congress devoted to Carnival ever held will open at Munich on January 14, 1937. Delegates are attending from carnival cities all over the world. Blackpool will send a party of 14 while Nice, traditional scene of carnival fetes will send the president of the committee of fetes and sports, M Jacques Gondoin. Four cities in Holland and two in Italy will be represented. Basel in Switzerland, Prague and Budapest are each sending their whole Carnival Committee.

The "Fasching," as the Carnival Season is known in Germany, begins on January 7, so the foreign visitors will be able to sample a typical German Carnival before the Congress opens. A grand ball with the title "The Congress Dances" will be given in their honour at the German Theatre by the local Carnival Prince and the municipal authorities of Munich.

Our Cairo Letter

GOVERNOR OF ADEN VISITS AL-MUKALLA

Old Practice Of Sending 'Mahmal' To Hedjaz Resumed

(From Our Own Correspondent).

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

The Governor of Aden, says a report from Al-Mukalla the port town of Hadhramout, along with his Chief A. D. C. arrived by a special 'plane. The Governor was given a warm welcome and stayed in the "Ql-Al-Kaf" Palace, with his retinue. After spending two days during which he met the Sultan of Al-Mukalla, the Governor with his party left for Aden.

The Egyptian Archaeological Research Party which has been touring the interior of Arabia left for Egypt from the port of Al-Mukalla.

BIRD CARRIES LETTER.

The head of the Eain Breido Tribes in the interior of Hadhramout reports that some of his men have been able to find a bird which had fallen dead probably due to losing its way in the desert and also of heavy thirst, with a small tin container held between his two legs.

On opening, the tin was found to contain a letter measuring 5 by 10 Cms. The letter with its origin Paris is dated 1st August, 1936. Though the actual contents of it could not be deciphered it is made out to some extent that it was intended to be conveyed to some French territory in the Far East, through this bird

The bird, the tin box and the letter have been sent to the authorities in Al-Mukalla.

The Foreign Minister of Hedjaz who arrived in Cairo recently had a private talk with Nahas Pasha, the Prime Minister, lasting one hour. The discussions related to the last agreement which has been entered into on the 7th May last.

It was then agreed that some questions, which have not been discussed at the time of reaching the agreement, be discussed at a later date.

SENDING 'MAHMAL.

The important one of these is that of sending every year the "Mahmal" from Cairo, which custom had existed since the reign of Fatmiat, containing the new and sacred coverings for the Holy Places in Hedjaz.

This "Mahmal" had been discontinued since eight years owing to the dispute between the two Governments of Ibn Saud and Egypt.

The second question discussed now is that of sending charities to the Holy Cities of Hedjaz from Cairo.

In view of the approach of this year's Haj, the Hedjaz Foreign Minister had stressed on the necessity of arriving at some definite conclusion with regard to these two very important questions.

As a result of the discussions, it is learnt, these two proposals will be placed before the Cabinet of Egypt for early decision.

RECEPTION TO EMIR ABDULLAH

An enthusiastic reception was accorded to Emir Abdullah of Trans-Jordania, when he arrived in Cairo. Prominent among those who welcomed the Emir was the Chief A. D. C., to H M. King Farouq.

Nahas Pasha entertained the Emir at an official dinner which was well-attended, including the Consuls of Iraq, Iran and Hedjaz the acting Br. High Commissioner in Egypt.

The Emir is expected to stay here for ten days to recoup his health.

After spending two months in Cairo for improving his health the Emir of Bahrain left for his place.

The Italian Agencies in Cairo have purchased at a high price a very valuable old and rare book which is a complete history of Yemen, for more than 1,000 years

"Unique Occasion In History Of Hinduism"

Travancore's Lead Will Be Remembered As Monument Of Renaissance

TRIVANDRUM, November 13.

Interviewed on the Maharaja of Travancore's proclamation throwing open all Government-controlled temples to all classes of Hindus, the Dewan of Travancore, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer said:

"To-day marks a unique occasion in the history of India and specially Hinduism. The head of one of the most orthodox Hindu sates has taken a step for the regeneration of the faith which he deeply cherishes.

"This will be remembered in the coming ages as a monument of renaissance. During many centuries Hinduism has displayed tremendous inner vitality and has grown and expanded from within adapting itself to new circumstances while not abandoning its unique philosophy and special features.

Will They Follow?

"The history of Budhism, Jainism and the various Vaishnava sects afford indisputable proof of the dynamic and progressive character of the Hindu faith. But, recently there was discernible a process of stereotyping and what its hostile critics have characterised as lifelessness.

"If, as I fervently hope and trust, His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore's example is followed throughout India, I feel very little hesitation in saying that the religious life of this country would not only be profoundly modified but the richness and variety of its contribution to world thought and world philosophy will be much greater. No longer can the reproach be levelled against Hinduism that professors of its own doctrines are treated as outside the pale of its society.

PREVIOUS ORDER.

On a previous occasion His Highness gave proof of his farsightedness and wisdom by promulgating an order regarding public roads, wells and other amenities, throwing them open to all classes, wherever they were open to non-Hindus. Now the principle has been followed in the more intimate sphere of worship and devotion.

"Still, it will be observed that His Highness in, taking this step, has not omitted to take into account the imperative necessity to keep intact the genius loci and atmosphere of the temple. He is also anxious that centuries-old observances and rituals which mark the traditional continuity of Hinduism should be kept intact and all their grandeur and appeal to the emotions and intellect.

"It is a gladness and pride to me to have been privileged to translate into official action the hopes and ideals of His Highness in whose person are united fervent faith in the religion of his ancestors with enlightened appreciation of world forces."—A. P.

GREATEST JOY FOR MAHATMA

Madras Leaders' Views

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

"It is no exaggeration to describe this Proclamation as the most important historic event that has happened within the last hundred years," declared Mr. C. Rajagopalachari interviewed regarding the proclamation issued by the Maharajah of Travancore throwing open all temples controlled by the state to all classes of Hindus in Travancore.

Mr. Rajagopalachari added:—"The Maharajah and the advisers who have taken the responsibility of guiding him in this bold, great and purely religious step have earned the gratitude of all lovers of Hinduism. It only remains for the good people of Travancore to co-operate with their Sovereign to make Travancore a source of inspiration for All-India. To-day is Deepavali and this great act of His Highness adds to the universal joy of the occasion."

Referring to the Maharaja of Travancore's proclamation, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar said, a bright day was dawning for Hinduism. He did not think since the time of Great Asoka it had been the privilege of a person sitting on the throne to give a message of greater gladness and greater joy.

GREATEST JOY FOR MAHATMA.

Mr. Satyamurthi, M.L.A., said:—"I offer my respectful and sincere congratulations to the Maharajah of Travancore State for this great act. His Highness has done a great service not only to his own State but to Hinduism and the country. The happiest man today will be Mahatma Gandhi.

HOSTILE ATTITUDE WILL END.

Dewan Bahadur R. Srinivasan, M.L.C., Depressed Class Leader, interviewed said: "It is my earnest hope that racial feeling existing between caste and non-caste Hindus will vanish, eliminating hostile attitude both the communities have against each other. He added the proclamation would raise the status of Depressed Classes and remove the blot of untouchability, for which they would be grateful to the Maharaja. He fervently hoped that other Indian States and Indian statesmen in British India would follow the noble example of the Maharaja of Travancore."—A.P.

TRAVANCORE FORGES AHEAD

Lord Erskine's Tribute To Maharaja

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 14.

A reference to the Maharajah of Travancore's Temple Entry Proclamation was made by the Governor of Madras, Lord Erskine, in his speech at the State banquet last night proposing the toast of the Maharaja of Travancore.

Lord Erskine paid tribute to the Maharaja and said: "Although His Highness has not been exercising ruling powers for a long period nevertheless he has already shown that he has the welfare of the inhabitants of his State at heart. He is well-known as a supporter of all progressive movements and that is exemplified by the remarkable proclamation which His Highness issued yesterday concerning temple entry."

Lord Erskine added, now that he had seen Travancore, he was quite sure that possibilities for her future were immense. He hoped and believed that India was pulling out from the depression in which event there was sure to be a bright future for Travancore. Under the guidance of the Maharaja he was sure they would all see Travancore progressing from strength to strength.

Kumari Azurie in "Maya" at the Minerva.

FULFILMENT OF HINDU PRINCE'S DUTY

Mahatma Congratulates Travancore Ruler

WARDHAGANJ, Nov. 14.

Mahatma Gandhi has made the following statement with regard to the proclamation issued by the Maharaja of Travancore declaring all the temples open to Harijans: "I tender my congratulations to the Travancore Durbar and their advisers on this overdue fulfilment of duty of a Hindu Prince as I have always conceived it to be. I hope that this good proclamation will be carried out in letter and spirit, so that Harijans may feel the glow of freedom and real oneness with their caste-brethren, and I hope that all other Hindu Princes will follow the noble example set by this far off ancient Hindu State."—A. P.

FOR MUTUAL BENEFIT

Continuing Lord Erskine said: "The Madras Presidency and Travancore have for generations been closely connected. For the last ten years we have not been so closely connected politically but nevertheless our interests are the same and our people are very much alike. In future I hope we shall together make up two portions of the All-India Federation. When that desirable end comes about I am sure the co-operation between the Madras Presidency and Travancore will continue and that we shall assist each other at the centre to get for each of us what we require. For our interests are similar. I hope for long we may continue to help each other and remain friendly as in the past"—A. P.

"Courageous Step And Most Important Reform"

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

The Mayor of Madras has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Travancore and Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Dewan:—

"Heartiest congratulations. Throwing open of temples to all classes of Hindus is a courageous step and most important reform in modern times."—A. P.

"Workers' Loyalty To Congress"

The Organising Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress writes:

I was very much surprised to read in your issue dated 14th instant a report regarding our meeting given to you by a correspondent of yours. It is widely known that 11th November was going to be celebrated all over India as "Anti-War Day." For that purpose a meeting was announced to be held in the evening under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress as also to protest against the rejection by the Congress Parliamentary Board of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar as the T. U. C. nominee for the 'E' and 'F' Wards General Constituency for Bombay Legislative Assembly. It was heavily raining that day till 4-30 p.m. and the meeting had to be abandoned. As there was no Red Flag on the Maidan at the time of closing of mills, the workers could easily discern that the meeting was not going to take place and hence did not gather at all at the Maidan thus leaving it to a batch of handful self-appointed leaders of the working class, headed by Mr. G. R. Taldeokar. Strangely enough your correspondent ascribes the absence of workers at the Maidan to the distribution of handbills at that place under the signature of Mr. G. R. Taldeokar and others. The handbill in a typical anti-working class fashion describes the militant working class leaders as the 'Communists.' The credit of absence of workers if at all goes to the rains and it is foolish to trace it to the distribution of the handbills. We assure everybody concerned that a meeting to protest against the decision of the Congress Parliamentary Board will be held as soon as possible. I hope this will remove the doubts and fears which anyone may entertain regarding such a meeting.

BOMBAY RACES

Cancelled Meeting To Be Held As Extra Day On March 24

Owing to the cancellation of the first winter meeting on the 14th November, the Bombay Racing Season will commence with the second winter meeting on the 21st November.

The Stewards have decided that the meeting abandoned on the 14th November will be included in the Bombay Racing Programme as an extra day on 24th March, 1937, during the spring meeting.

LUCKNOW RACES

Entries For Indian Grand National And Army Cup

The first entries for the Indian Grand National Military Steeplechase (Distance 2-1/4 miles) and the Army Cup (Distance 7 furlongs) to be run at Lucknow during the Autumn Race Meeting on November 24, is as under:—

The Indian Grand Military Steeplechase

Captain Hardy (Major J. A. C. O'Hara), Snowy River (Capt. L. M. H. Benn), Billy's Pride (Capt. G. L. G. Barrington), Lickety Split II (Capt P. L. Graham), Cuuragh Rose (Major E. J. Fulton), Rock Fast (Mr. P. Keenan) Glee Singer (Mr. W. Vanrenen), Greek Scholar (Mr. I. R. Irvine) Lord Bow (Lt-Col. E. C. Beddows) and Princess Mac (Capts. T. G Atherton and G. H. Carr.)

Army Cup

Swaran Latta (Mr. M. M. Khanna), Bertha (Capt. T. G. Atherton), Selangor (Mr. C. W. P. Richardson), Sunflash (Capt. The Hon'ble W. Edwardes and Capt. L. M. H. Benn), Carrignagat (Major W. A. Broadfoot), Wild Rosemary (Capt. H. A. Wansbrough Jones), Waltzing Mary (Capt. W H. Gardiner), Bartilone (Major C. M. Stewart), Lochena (Major J. J. Clune), Gallstone (Major J. J. Clune). A La Violette (Major T. F. Arnold), King Wallace (Major A. V. Pope), Hadagain (Lt.-Col. G A. Kelly and Capt. L. B. Poer), Prince Cyklon (Mr. R. N J. Shorten), Hollywood Star (Capt. L. M. H. Benn) and Jason (Major C. M. Stewart.)

JUSTICE UNDER NAZIS

Defender Of Thaelmann Tells Legal Methods In Hitler Regime

Dr. Friedrich Roetter, legal defender of Thaelmann when he was accused of complicity in the Reichstag fire trial in 1933, told in London of the legal methods adopted under the Nazi regime.

He spoke to the International Conference of Lawyers, organised by the Haldane Club, the Association Juridique Internationale, and the Council of Civil Liberties.

Dr Roetter was expelled from the Bar Association and finally imp[illegible]er his defence of Er[illegible] lives in K[illegible] n-posed [illegible] sentence he said:

"A criminal judge in high position was deeply moved when bidding me farewell He said:

"I can hardly go on any longer, but what can I do? I have a wife and family and no private means to speak of. In a secret ballot I don't vote as the Public Prosecutor demands, or, if I comment on the regime I should not fare any better than you—possibly worse.

"All one says is known next day to the Minister of Justice No one can tell how.'

"Speaking of the Thaelmann case he said: "I, too, was indifferent until one day a care-worn working woman came into my office asking me to defend her husband, Ernst Thaelmann.

"There was a tremendous strength in her when she said 'Communist and Socialist lawyers—there are no more. Is there no-one among you Nationalist lawyers who has the courage to obtain justice for my husband?'

Winning Jockey Who Pulled Too Soon!

Famous Rider's Amazing Lapse Loses Him Cambridgeshire

Roars of enthusiasm arose as the horse, Mr. W Smith's Little David, streaked first past the post. Then the cries changed to laughter as it was seen that the jockey, George Fordham, riding at 5 st. 10 lb., found it a physical impossibility to pull up the animal. Little David ran on and on, and eventually finished up in the middle of Newmarket town!

Walked-And Won!

Such was the amazing climax in 1853 of a race which has known many strange and sensational scenes—at a recent great race, the Cambridgeshire Stakes, says R A Kemp in "Answers".

Another time—in 1897—a jockey who was leading the field pulled up before he passed the winning-post. This was Tod Sloan, who, by a queer mistake, pulled up his horse, St. Cloud II, just short of the judge's box. Before he could get on the move again, Kempton Cannon, riding Sir W. Ingram's Comfrey, passed him in a flash.

Sloan's error undoubtedly cost him the race.

Even the first Cambridgeshire, in 1839, was taken in queer circumstances. The winner Lanercost, literally walked across Britain to do it.

About a month before the race he walked from his training stables on the east coast of Scotland to win the Gold Cup at Ayr. Then he marched on to Doncaster won another race, and walked back to Scotland.

A fortnight before the Cambridgeshire he was still at his stables, and the owner Mr. Ramsay, wondered how he was going to get him across country.

Finally, a three-wheeled van was employed, but it had not travelled far when one of the wheels cracked in two. In despair, one of the stable-lads started off on Lanercost.

The horse arrived at Newmarket stiff and sore, and a touch of the whip made no impression. Yet, after arrest of a few hours, Lanercost won the race easily.

Then there was that amazing scene in 1863, when Mr. W. Day's Catch 'em Alive was successful in a big field of forty runners, drawing away from the then Lord Westmorland's Merry Heart by a short head.

When Sam Adams, the winning jockey, walked into the weighing-room, he proved to be under weight. The rider of Merry Heart threw the correct weight, and it became apparent to everyone that Catch 'em Alive was due to be disqualified. Some of the bookies even shouted odds of 40,000 to 1,000 against its chances.

Mystery Solved

Then, to the amazement of everyone, the rider of the third horse stepped forward and also failed to weigh out correctly.

As the weighing of the other jockeys went on, some were found correct, others wrong. Not until Day, trainer of Catch 'em Alive, had a brain-wave and turned the scales over, was the mystery explained.

Several small pieces of lead had been fixed beneath the side which carried the weights! When they were removed and the jockeys re-weighted, they were all correct.

In those days there were two weighing machines. Most of the jockeys had weighed out at one and weighed in at the other. One jockey who had been unable to get down to his weight had solved his dilemma by subterfuge.

The fact that the other jockeys would show a pound or so underweight did not worry him unduly. Merry Heart's jockey had intended riding a pound or two over-weight, and the "extra" was not registered on the weighing-in scales.

Fortunately—or unfortunately!—no one had taken up the bookies' offer, or a considerable sum of money would have changed hands.

But of all the amazing dramas of the Cambridgeshire, perhaps none is stranger than that in 1886, when the great Fred Archer staked the greater part of his fortune on his mount St. Mirin, and starved and wasted himself in order to ride with success—only to lose by a short head.

Fatal Oversight

At the outset Archer had not the faintest doubt of winning. He had his choice from the one stable (Manton) of Lord Somerset's St. Mirin or the Duches of Montrose's Carlton. With his fine judgment he picked the better horse, the "Saint," to ride and back—though the public at large were uncertain how to choose between the pair until almost the moment of the race.

Archer wasted terribly, determined to let no chance of weight let him down. His one fear was a grand horse named Melton, who had won the Derby and St. Leger of 1885 for Lord Hastings. To another runner, Mr. Gilbert's Sailor Prince, ridden by Tiny White, he had not given a thought. An ill-fated oversight for Tiny had been promised £500 for winning by an owener who had everything at stake.

Neck And Neck Finish

The running presented incredible thrills. At the beginning Sailor Prince reared, and was left two lengths. But he recovered, and at the end was racing neck and neck with St. Mirin.

They passed the post neither knowing which had won. "I think I just had it," said Archer quietly. "I think I have it, Fred," said Tiny.

It is said that Archer looked dazed when Sailor Prince was declared the winner. Hardly speaking, he pushed his way through the throng about him. A few days later it was whispered that he was down with typhoid fever. Rumours of the losses he had sustained went from mouth to mouth.

Tiny White went to Archer's house one day to inquire after his rival's health. Barely twelve hours after his visit he brought a paper to read the headline: "Archer commits suicide."

DISABILITIES OF INDIANS ABROAD

Need For Inquiry Into Conditions In New Zealand

ETAWAH, November 14.

Mr. Prem Narain Agrawalla, General Secretary of the Indian Colonial Association, Ajitmal, has issued the following statement:—

"During the last session of the Legislative Assembly at Simla a statement was laid on the table of the House in which the Government of India showed at length the disabilities from which Indians were suffering at present in the Empire countries of the world and tried to clear various misunderstandings which cropped up as a result of lack of definite knowledge among the people of India.

"Though efforts were made to clear many points, yet at several places the statement was very vague. Some people and the Press in particular tried to expose some of the statements which were questionable regarding their correctness.

Mr. C. Jinarajadasa, a famous Indian theosophist, has recently published a letter in one of the Indian papers from Adelaide pointing out the inaccuracies of the abovementioned statement. His knowledge about the affairs is first hand.

In the course of his letter, he says: "The Government statement about New Zealand is that "there was no restriction of entry into that country if the formalities regarding the possession of a valid passport were fulfilled. Nor were there any restrictions on temporary visits for the purpose of business."

This statement is inaccurate in two particulars: (1) No Indian is permitted to land, if he intends to settle; New Zealand is barred to Indians, if not by word than by practice of Customs Officials, (2) Even a temporary visitor (for business) must deposit £10 on arrival, a gratuitous insult, and a further nuisance is he has to collect his deposit the day before the steamer leaves.

Mr. Jinarajadasa says that he himself had to deposit £10 when he visited New Zealand last year. He suggests that Government of India should send a few Indians to get first-hand information."—United Press.

Dog Saves Man In Death Struggle

KANGRA, (By Mail).

A dog rendered invaluable assistance to its master in a death struggle with a wolf in which the man came off victorious, though badly mauled. Walking through a lonely hill track with his dog following him near Kotla village the man was surprised by an angry wolf, which was being chased at a considerable distance by villagers. The wolf pounced on the man and setting at nought the blows from his 'lathi' mauled him. His dog at this stage attacked the wolf from behind and diverted the animal's attention from its master.

The man and the dog between themselves kept the wolf engaged for some time without allowing it to do serious injury to either till the villagers came up and killed the wolf.—A P

It is understood that the Bihar Provincial Indian Christian Association will be formally inaugurated at the annual conference of the Patna Indian Christian Association to be held on November 20. A constitution suitable to the provincial organisation will be put before the annual conference for adoption.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 3 POINTS UP

Gold Easy But Silver And Wheat Firm

BOMBAY, Nov. 14.

On Saturday crossrates ruled steady

NEW YORK COTTON STEADIER.

New York cotton ruled steadier to-day. The Egyptian price fixing scheme for yarns had a bullish effect on the market.

SILVER FIRM.

London gold was easy but silver was firm. £

WHEAT STRONG.

Wheat was strong on unfavourable weather reports. Linseed was slightly higher.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED.

The London Stock Exchange was closed.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937.

New York, Nov. 14.

Previous closing	11.56
To-day's opening	11.62
Difference	+.06
To-day's closing	11.59
Difference	+.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937.

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

Previous closing	6.44
To-day's opening	6.49
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	6.51
Difference	+.07

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 217

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov. 14.

Egyptian price fixing scheme for yarns coupled with better advices from abroad exerted a favourable influence on the New York cotton market where cheerful sentiment ruled among operators. Expectations of the continuation in the improvement of trade demand further contributed to the rise.

Trading in March option commenced at 11.62 i.e. 6 points higher than previous closing. After ruling for some time at this level some realising was in evidence and prices declined slightly closing at 11.59 with a rise of 3 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 14.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (11.67/11.66) 11.78/11.78
January (11.51/11.51) 11.67/11.65
March (11.54/11.53) 11.62/11.61

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American December (6.50) 6.55
American January (6.49) 6.53
Egyptian November (11.67) 11.76
Egyptian January (10.81) 10.88

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 14.

The market was closed at night.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Nov. 14.

The rates at 3.30 p.m. were as follows:—

METALS

Tin (£239 1/4 buyers £239 1/2 sellers. Firm) closed.
Lead (£20 13/16 buyers £20 7/8 sellers Steady) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£47 1/2 to £48 1/4) closed.
Glasgow Iron (£78) closed.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay Novembe December (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 3/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta November December (£13 7/16 sellers) £13 7/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata November (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal November (£14 3/8 sellers) £14 5/16 sellers.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Nov. 14.

Previous closing	4.88 9/32
To-day's opening	4.88 7/8
To-day's closing	4.89

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Nov. 14.

Previous closing	4.88 3/16
To-day's opening	4.88 3/16
To-day's closing	4.88 13/16
Difference	+.00 5/8

FRANC RATE

London, Nov. 14.

To-day's closing	105.15
To-day's opening	105.15
To-day's closing	105.15
Difference	Nil.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 14

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.88 3/16 and rallied on good speculative support touching 4.88 11/16 but this level was not long materialised and the rate declined to 4.88 9/16. At this level there was constant buying and selling and the market became erratic moving within a narrow range and closed at 4.88 13/16.

Franc opened at 105.15. At the initial stage the market tended to fall but there was good feeling ruling among operators which forced the market to improve to 105.13 at this level the market remained stationary with quiet undertone and closed at 105.15.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Nov. 14.

The following cable information was received from London to-night.

"China and Speculators bought sellers reserved. Buyers satisfied. Market steady."

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 14.

Gold per fine ounce (£7-2-7 1/2) £7-2-4 1/2

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 3/4) 1-3 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2) 2-2

JUTE

New Crop November December (£19 1/8 sellers) £19 1/8 sellers.
Dunlop November (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers.
Lightning November (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (8 9/16 paid and value) 8 5/8 paid and value.
Forward January (8 9/16 paid and sellers) 8 5/8 paid and sellers.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 14.

The market was closed at night on account of riots

Silver Kartak was nominally quoted at Rs. 52-8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 14.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 14.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Spot	21d.	21 5/16d.
Forward	21d.	21 5/16d.

The market was steady.

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov. 14.

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Nov. 14.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (7.936) 7.937
New York on Bombay (36.87) 36.90
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 5/8) 0.91 1/2
London on Milan (92,71) 92.75
London on Shanghai (1-2 17/32) 1-2 9/16.
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 14.

Chicago wheat market opened steady with December at 1.16 3/8. The market was steady and fairly active on improved sentiment and trade demand influenced by unfavourable weather reports.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 96 3/8, March 92 5/8 and May 91 3/4. Prices later rallied on better sentiment influenced by favourable advices from abroad. Later however some hedge selling and realising was in evidence and prices declined fractionally but constant speculative demand raised the market.

The undertone was steady.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 14.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January 1937	5 4 9
Wheat May 1937	5 2 6
Linseed May 1937	7 3 9

Wheat and Linseed steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov. 14.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol74) dol 73 1/4
Anaconda Copper (dol 51 1/4) dol 48 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 75 3/4) dol 74
U S Steel Preference (dol 149) dol 149 1/2

BRUWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1937 delivery.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 3 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 3 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 3 6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	

ERVAD TAHMURAS D. ANKLESARIA PRIZE ESSAY

The Joint Hon. Secretaries write:—

The Managing Committee of the Rahnumani Mazdayasnan Sabha invites the following prize essay in English:—

"The practical steps which should be taken to attract the younger generation of the Parsis towards the national tenets of our religion, life and literature and the requisite scientific and appeling methods to impart religious, moral and historical knowledge and to make it popular amongst our rising generation."

The essay is open to all the Zarathustrians of both the sexes. A prize of Rs. 150 will be awarded to the best essay. The essay must be submitted on or before the 30th June, 1937, to the Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Rahnumani Mazdayasnan Sabha (C/o The K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay) with only the nom-de-plume written on the front page. Full name and address must be sent in a separate sealed cover bearing the nom-de-plume on the outside.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Easy Conditions Continue

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Moneymarket:—The transfer of funds from public deposits to bankers deposits as revealed in this week's bank return augmented markets' available short term engagements with the result that borrowers found accommodation very easily.

The result of treasury bill allotments was not favourable to discount rates, the average rate dropping from 11 shillings to 10 shillings and 6 pence, but the announcement of increased offerings next week from 45 to 50 million provided some encouragement to the market.

Wallstreet was easy.

AMERICAN PEOPLES' PEACE CONFERENCE

Montevideo (N. N. S.).—A few days before the Pan American Peace Conference meeting in Buenos Aires, which will include most American republics, there will be held an American Peoples' Peace Conference, organized by the leaders of thought and action in Argentina and other Latin American republics. Since Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has heartily endorsed the movement, the United States, too, may be represented.

The organizers of this Conference are desirous that the voice of the people shall be heard and weighed alongside that of the lobbyists of the arms industry. Cultural social, labour, and religious organizations are being marshalled in support of the following three-point programme:

1. "End of the armament race." No American war is immediately threatening and the arms race involves enormous waste.

2. "Gradual establishment of free trade." Tariffs are a fertile cause of war.

3. "Free circulation of men and ideas." Liberty, good-will, mutual understanding, free cultural intercourse, and democratic control are another defence against war.

In Argentina, the Peoples' Conference has the support of more than a hundred social and cultural societies; in Uruguay, 30 organizations are participating; other countries are organizing. The amount of support for these proposals in the United States is a matter of great interest.

A THREE-POINT PROGRAMME.

Meanwhile meetings are being held in South America discussing this three-point programme. Characteristic of South American opinion are the following points of view:

1. A change in U. S. foreign policy is clearly recognized, as evidenced by the withdrawal of the marines from Haiti and Nicaragua, the voting of Philippine independence, and the statement of Secretary Hull that the U. S. State Department was not the collector for the U. S. banks.

2. Latin American countries have nothing to hope for now from the League of Nations. An American League of Nations should be formed.

3. Yankee imperialism is no different from that of English, Italian or French imperialism.

4. Nothing much can be expected from the Pan American Peace Conference, since many of the Governments are dictatorships and freedom is denied. The Peoples' Peace Conference may help to prevent nothing but flowery speeches and vain ostentation.

5. Nothing can be hoped for from capitalist Governments. —(N. N. S.)

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market quiet and steady. Small liquidation continues also hedge selling on close. Bullish for long shot.

Liverpool: The stock here is increasing. Market steady at the decline. There is less pressure to sell. Our opinion is that any demand will change the aspect of the market.

New York: Trade covering December. Spot houses hedgeing distants. Trade moderate buyers.

New York: Think liquidation about over. Much less hedge selling. Good demand for December. Continued good business in dry goods.

Wishing all our clients a happy and prosperous new year.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov 13	
December	11.70
January	11.58
March	11.56
May	11.53
July	11.45
October	11.16
Middling Spot	12.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Nov 13	
December	11.69
January	11.54
March	11.55
Middling Spot	12.19

NEW YORK

New York, Nov 13	
11-00 A.M RANGES—	
December	11.68/11.58
January	11.53/11.52
March	11.54/11.53
NOON CALL—	
December	11.66
March	11.54

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Nov 13	
Day's receipts at all U S Ports	62,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	5,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	15,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 13	
November	6.52
December	6.49
January	6.47
February	6.45
March	6.44
April	6.42
May	6.40
June	6.37
July	6.35
August	6.29
September	6.15
October	6.10
November	6.05
Middling Spot	6.71
10-12 a.m. quotations	
January	6 48
March	6.46

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 13	
F G F SAKELLARIDIS—	
November	11.67
January	10.80
March	10.57
May	10.42
July	10.32
August	10.32
September	10.32
F G F Spot	11.72

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov 13	
Spot	21
Forward	21

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov 13	
Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-2-27 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Nov 13	
Interest day to day loan	1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan	1/2 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov 13	
T T London on:—	
New York closing rate	4.88 3/16
Paris	105.15
Berlin	12.12 2
Madrid	nominal 56.01
Amsterdam	9.05
Brussels	28.86 1/2
Milan	92.65
Berne	21.22 1/4
Prague	137.95

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Nov 13	
Wheat Rosario Santa Fe Jan Feb paid	34/7 1/2
Wheat Barletta Russo Jan Feb sellers	34 9
Wheat South Australian Dec sellers	40

LONDON BULLION MARKET

London, Oct. 28.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £248,630,346 on the 21st instant showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

No purchases of gold by the Bank were announced during the week under review.

In the open market about £2,250,000 of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing. Prices have been fixed at or about dollar parity and considerable shipments have been made to the United States of America.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from midday on the 19th instant to midday on the 26th instant:

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,323,250
Tanganyika Territory	8,615
British India	188,400
Australia	346,988
British Guiana	8,345
Netherlands	446,504
Belgium	32,348
France	36,000
Switzerland	124,653
Venezuela	19,606
Other countries	9,118
	£2,543,827

EXPORTS.

U. S. A.	£2,403,289
France	779,323
Belgium	93,676
Switzerland	454,573
Germany	14,400
Finland	2,290
Other countries	1,020
	£3,748,195

The s.s. "Mongolia" which sailed from Bombay on the 24th instant carries gold to the value of about £267,000.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for September 1936 amounted to 67,940 fine ounces as compared with 68,830 fine ounces for August 1936 and 57,328 fine ounces for September 1935.

SILVER.

After prices had remained unchanged at 19.15/16d for the previous four days, there was an advance of 3/16d to-day to 20.1/8d.

The market had been rather quiet, but with America showing more interest towards the end of the week, a firmer tendency was imparted and, demand from India also improving, prices responded, especially as offerings were only moderate. China has sold and there has been some reselling, but sellers have been inclined to hold back.

There is a good undertone and the immediate outlook should be steady, the present level approximating dollar parity.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from midday on the 19th instant to midday on the 26th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Japan	£15,765
British India	14,331
British West Africa	4,717*
Irish Free State	3,200*
Other countries	951
	£38,964

*Coin at face value.

EXPORTS.

U. S. A.	£348,205
British India	528,194
Poland	52,400
Germany	7,850
France	7,100
Switzerland	8,085
Portugal	1,268
Egypt	7,178
Denmark	1,900
Other countries	1,731
	£963,851

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 22nd instant to the 28th instant was dol 4.89 1/2 and the lowest dol 4.88 5/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov 13	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£74 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£87 7/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£99 7/8
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£115
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£85 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 7/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£105 5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£118
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£115 7/8
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£15 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£106 1/2
National Bank of India	£47 1/4
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

LINSEED OIL

London, Nov 13	
Linseed Oil Raised London per cwt Nov sellers	25 1 1/2
Linseed Oil Baked London per cwt Jan April sellers	25

Wasn't It Wonderful! Yes It Was!!

WELL.....BUT, SO FAR YOU ONLY HEARD IT THAT—"Prof. So & So., the Great Mesmerising Magician from America—had astounded multitudes of people by his wonderful mesmerism feats"—Quite right—and you must have heard hundreds of emphatic testimonies about it—and Cou wondered—but.....

.....BUT HERE YOU HAVE IT! Real & Rich in its Wonderworking Power, for satisfaction of every desire of Your heart; for recorrection of your misfortune; for re-establishing your broken home; in other words for giving you the Great NEW VISTA of comfortable Luxurious Buoyant Life.

The Magic Ring

1,27,000 Rings Sold in 1½ Years. In Every Nook and Corner of India and even in Foreign Countries. Distributed from the lowest humble hut to highest kingly palaces.

If You Want To gain your beloved, generative power for Children, Lost riches, Prosperity of Trade Immunity from Diseases, Win Races and Lotteries, Win Litigatory cases, Get decrees in court cases, Success in Examinations, Overpower enemies, Get good services THEN Hasten to get this Miraculous Magic Ring right now for yourself and recommend also to your friends.

Price Rs. 2 Only If purchased 3 Rings—Rs 5/-, 6 Rings Rs. 8, 12 Rings Rs. 14/- Packing and Postage extra.

Reward Rs. 100 Direction for use sent free with parcel. WHEN USED accordingly and no benefits derived then full price will be refunded. And this reward on proving false.

NO IMAGINATION AT ALL—BUT REAL FACTS: TESTIMONIALS POURING FROM ALL PARTS

(A few Testimonials are given hereunder for your satisfaction.)

1. Pandit N. Kishore Sarma, Bohampone Road, Sitaman State, C. I. writes—"Your Magic Ring I found very nice and effective. Please send one more."
2. Dr. H. Goswami, P. O. Nalbari, Vill Khudia Satra, Assam writes—"I have gained Rs. 1500/- in the lottery by the help of your Magic Ring. It acts as Magic Charm in my profession."
3. Dr. Din Ali Sahib of Duma Dispy. P. O. Gaighatta, Jessore writes—"Your wonderful ring has given me desired effects. My wife was suffering from serious illness & Asthma for a long time. She is now alright. And a barren woman gave birth to a male child—so I remain grateful to you".
4. Dr. Binoy Bhushan Mukherji P. O. Satni Via—Beldanga E. B. Ry. writes—"Your magic ring I found very nice and useful. By the help of it I stood first in the Medical Faculty Examination."
5. Leung Pui Kan, C/o A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. from Alexeudera, Hongkong writes—"I beg to enclose herewith money order Rs. 2/8 for your wonderful magic ring—this was recommended by a friend of mine who proved that the ring is very useful and promotes success."
6. Mr Prem Behari Lall Mathur, Katihar Rice & Oil Mills, P. O. Katihar Mills Dt. Purnea writes—"I have been benefited by your magic ring—therefore I request you to send another one for a friend."

***Sole Distributor:*—BENGAL MESMERISM HOUSE,**

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NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Nov 13	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, Nov 13	
Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb Sellers	8 5/8

LONDON SEEDS

London, Nov 13	
Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. Nov sellers	£11-5-0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. Nov Dec sellers	£13-8-9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. Nov Dec paid	£13-10-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f Nov Dec sellers	£12-15-0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. Nov Dec sellers	£13-12-6

TRAVANCORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOTTAYAM (Camp), (By Mail.)

Replying to the deputation of the Cocoanut Growers' Association, the Diwan, Sir C. P., suggested a scheme of linking up the small holders of cocoanut plantation, for propaganda and distribution. In the case of export duty on copra and cocoanut products, levied by the Travancore Government, the Diwan said that he could not commit himself to any statement until the "Federal Discussions" were over.

BENGAL CALLS SRI AUROBINDO

Requested In Name Of People To Preside Over Parliament Of Religions

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

The Assistant Secretary of the Sri Ramakrishna Centenary Committee has written to Sri Aurobindo at Pondicherry requesting him to preside over the Parliament of Religions to be held in Calcutta in March next.

He writes: "It is the unanimous and seriously considered view of the organisers of the Celebration Committee that nobody in India to-day is in a more appropriate position than you are to direct the proceedings of this international assembly of cultural and moral workers. And in view of the fact that Calcutta is going to be the venue of the Parliament there is a special call going forth to you from Bengal. You are wanted by the Bengali people as the General President of the first International Spiritual Congress to be held in the heart of this province."

Aims Of Gathering

Giving in brief the aims and objects of the proposed Parliament the letter runs: "The earnestness and enthusiasm with which France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia, East and South Africa, South America, U.S.A. and Australia have celebrated the Centenary and contributed to its character and an international spiritual event of the year we can fairly expect that the occasion will be unique of its kind in India. We have already received good response from scholars, academicians, philosophers and church dignitaries of the different quarters of the globe".

The Parliament will address itself to every faith and every system of moral and spiritual tenents, old and new; and the participators are at liberty to expound their own ideas and ideals in a scientific and philosophical manner, with any spirit of intolerance.—United Press.

THE STORY OF BERAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 13.

It will be recalled that the battle of Shakarkhelda in Buldana District of Berar in 1724 established independence of Asaf Jaha who annexed Berar and fixed his residence at Hyderabad. At the time of his death in 1748 he was fairly established as an independent sovereign of the Kingdom co-extensive with the present State, including the province of Berar. It was in 1902, that the assigned districts of Berar were leased in perpetuity to the British Government at the annual rental of 25 lakhs.

INCREASE IN U. S. NATIONAL INCOME

1935 Records 3,500 Millions Over 1934

WASHINGTON: Nov. 14.

"The outlay of United States' Federal Government Fiscal Year 1935 amounted to 12.8 per cent of national income compared to 13.6 in 1934, but the decline in the percentage was due entirely to the increase in national income and not to the reduction of Government expenditure," says the National Industrial Conference Board.

America's national income in 1935 was 53,800 million dollars, an increase of 3,500 million dollars over 1934.—Reuter.

A well-attended public meeting was held at Borsad under the presidentship of Sjt. Lallubhai Vakil to congratulate Sjt. Bhaijibhai U. Vaghela, who stands uncontested from Kaira District scheduled class constituency for the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Ramdhandas Jhajharia of the firm of Jiwanram Sewbux, the well-known financiers of Calcutta, and Managing Director of the Shree Radhakrishna Sugar Mills, Co., Ltd., Beldanga, has opened a Pedhi of his firm of Sewbuxrai Mahaliram, Bankers, Yarn and Sugar Merchants and Commission Agents at Kalyan Bhuvan, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

The opening ceremony was performed on Friday in the presence of a distinguished assemblage.

A. C. LOTHIAN AT HYDERABAD

Nizam Will Seek Clarification Of Doubtful Points Re: India Act

HYDERABAD (Deccan) Nov. 14.

Mr. A. C. Lothian, the Viceroy's special representative to the Indian States on constitutional questions arrived at Hyderabad this morning accompanied by certain reforms and reveuue officers for discussions with the Nizam's Government in respect of the Government of India Act and the Instrument of Accession together with its schedules.

"Mr. Lothian was received at the station by Mr. J. H. Thompson, Secretary to the Resident and Mirza Ali Yar Khan, Secretary, Constitutional Affairs Committee of the Executive Council which have been empowered to conduct the discussions which will continue till November 20 when Mr. Lothian and party will leave Hyderabad.

A Press Note in this connection states:

The Nizam's Government welcome the opportunity thus afforded for seeking a clarification of points of doubt incidental to any consideration of the Act and the Instrument and will avail themselves of the visit of the special representative to invite such clarification as may facilitate consideration by the State of the many problems which arise".

The Resident at Hyderabad will be closely associated with the discussions which will begin immediately.—A.P.

RAJEN BABU'S TOUR PROGRAMME

PATNA, Nov. 14.

Babu Rajendra Prasad left this morning, accompanied by Mr. Anugraha Narain Sinha, by car, for the interior of the Arrah district where has to visit some places. After finishing work there Mr. Anugraha Narain Sinha returns to Patna, and Babu Rajendra Prasad catches the Bombay Mail to-morrow morning

Mr. Chakradhar Sharan, Rajen Babu's Secretary, left Patna this morning by the Punjab Express. He meets Rajen Babu at Cheoki from where they will go to Wardha by the Bhusawal Passenger, reaching there on November 16.—United Press.

SOCIALISTS AND T. U. C. NOMINEE

Nimbkar's Reply

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar in a statement says:—

"The Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party have come out with the statement with a view to answer a gentle-warning, which was meant as a reminder to them of their pact with the Trade Union Congress, given by Shreemati Maniben Kara, the General Secretary of the A. I. T. U. C

"I am not an office-bearer of the T. U. C. and as such it is not my direct responsibility to answer their counter-charges against the Congress. The responsible authorities will do it

"But it seems, the unanimous choice of the B.P.T.U.C. made in my absence from Bombay and then of the A.I.T.U.C. in my favour as their nominee for an Assembly seat in the Byculla and Parel Ward Constituency for adoption by the National Congress did not find favour with them, as soon after the A.I.T.U.C. decision the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party made an atrocious statement to an office-bearer of the A.I.T.U.C. that the All-India Congress Socialist Party would not support the T. U. C. nominee as in his opinion the T. U. C. had committed a breach of its pact by not nominating Mr. Masani.

T. U. C. NOMINEE NOT SUPPORTED.

"To this day I know that they have not supported the T. U. C. nominee but have done directly or indirectly their best to see that the T. U. C. nominee is not selected by the Congress. On the contrary the B. P. T. U. C. has given support to the C. S. P. nominees except in the constituency where I was the nominee. Now they have come forth as apologists of the Congress Parliamentary Board to their rejection of my candidature on various grounds.

"Among the many insinuations and charges that the C. S. P. has to make, one is that I am either anti-Congress or I deliver anti-Congress speeches. I am a member of the National Congress since 1920 and till my arrest in the Meerut Conspiracy Case I was a Secretary of the two Provincial Congress Committees and a member of the A. I. C. C. for a pretty long time.

"After coming out of jail in 1933 I gave an interview to a local paper stating that all Marxists must continue their work in the National Congress and I hold the same view to-day.

"To me the National Congress is a symbol of the movement of Indian independence but along with many others I hold strongly that the present Congress leadership is a reactionary one and the programme of the right wing is one which cannot lead us to independence and all my speeches are directed to communicate the above meant point. Is this being an anti-Congress?

"A few days ago the Bombay C. S. P. wrote a letter to the B. P. T. U. C., as mentioned in their statement taking objection to a speech of mine delivered at the meeting convened to support the Ambernath strike. I repeated my speech in verbatim at the meeting of the S P T U C. and the unanimous verdict was that it was not anti-Congress. Criticism is bound to be there.

"It had been said that the Congress has offered a seat to Labour in the Bombay City. To my knowledge there was no such offer ever officially made to the T. U. C. which approached the National Congress for a joint election campaign and request for a seat for me.

"The Working Class has no political Party of their own and till they evolve one, the task for all Trade Unionists in the country is to support the working class candidates if they stand anywhere and then to give general support to the National Congress against all reactionaries. In spite of the unsatisfactory attitude taken by the Congress Parliamentary Board on this question we shall carry out the policy as enunciated in the T. U. C. manifesto."

COLLECTION FOR ELECTIONS

Rajen Babu Appeals For Generous Contributions To Congress

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, Nov. 14.

Prior to his departure for Wardha, to-day, Babu Rajendra Prasad issued the following appeal:

"16th to 30th November has been fixed by the President of the Congress and by the President of the Parliamentary Board for collecting funds for elections.

"An arrangement is being made to print tickets of the value of four annas, eight annas, Re. 1, Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 for sale to public. Congress workers and volunteers will go round with these tickets and make collections. No one should pay to any one who does not give a ticket of the value of the amount paid.

"It is well-known that elections are very costly affairs. In this province we have to approach 25,000,000 voters spread over villages and towns of 16 districts. To carry the Congress message from house to house and to acquaint voters with the Congress programme and names of candidates will require tremendous amount involving heavy expenditure.

"The Congress Committee has no permanent funds and depends upon the public for support whenever any occasion arises. I hope this appeal for election funds will meet with generous response".

TO LAUNCH OR NOT TO LAUNCH SATYAGRAHA

Lahore Conference On Shahidgunj Mosque Issue

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

The question whether Passive Resistance should be launched for the restoration of the Shahidgunj Mosque is reported to have been discussed for four hours at a meeting of the Subjects Committee of the All-India Shahidgunj Conference held to-day under the presidency of Maulana Shaukat Ali. A section of the Committee, including Ulemas, is reported to have strongly opposed this, and favoured constitutional methods. However, further discussion was adjourned till to-night, when the Committee again meets.

Enquiries made in well-informed circles show that the majority opinion of the Conference is against Civil Resistance, but that the Conference should decide to support those candidates to the Punjab Assembly who would there continue agitation for restoration of the mosque.—A.P.

KARACHI MARKET REPORT

KARACHI, Nov. 14

To-day's closing quotations.

Cotton Sind Jan. 18-13-9, Punjab Jan. 16-14-9, American Jan. 23-3-9.

Wheat Jan. 29-3-6, July 26-1-3, Nov. 28-7-3, Dec. 28-11-6.

Toria Feb. 37-2-3, Nov. 38-0-3, Dec. 38-7.

Gram. Jan. 21-9-6, July 21-6, Nov. 20-10, Dec. 21-1.

Cotton Seeds Jan. 16-12-6, Mar. 16-15-9.

SUNDAY EDITION

OF

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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Sport From All Quarters

BOMBAY CRICKET FEATS

Jai, Nimbalkar, Greer And Summerhayes Score Centuries

L. Jai, for Hindu Rep. XI against Islam Gym. 111

B. Seth, for Hindu Rep. XI against Islam Gym. (not out) 53

G. Lalljee, for Islam Gym. against Hindu Rep. XI (not out) 72

S. Kadri, for Islam Gym. against Hindu Rep. XI 57

R. Nimbalkar, for Chief of Jath's XI against Dr. Kanga's XI 137

N. Canteenwala, for Dr. Kanga's XI against Chief of Jath's XI 50

R. Summerhayes, for Bombay Gym. against Customs Athlete (retired) 100

B. Greer, for Bombay Gym. against Customs Athlete (retired) 103

W. Clarke, for Customs Athlete against Bombay Gym. 51

HOCKEY IN AMERICA

English Girls Score, 28-0, At Washington

An all-England women's eleven recently defeated Washington's all-star women's field hockey team, 28 to 0, in a game at the national Cathedral School Field.

Led by Miss Jane Dickinson, who scored thirteen goals, the British girls were on the aggressive throughout the game. They divided their scoring equally between the halves.

Washington did not threaten the visitors' goal until the last four minutes of play.

JIM FERRIER AGAIN

Jim Ferrier, the Australian Amateur Golf Champion, who was runner-up in the British Amateur this year, followed up his amazing record-smashing golf last week-end by winning another championship, and again establishing another record.

Competing in the Lakes Championship at Sydney, he had an aggregate of 281 for the 72 holes. His individual rounds were 70. 73 68, 70. The previous record for the championship was 283 established by the American professional, Craig Wood.

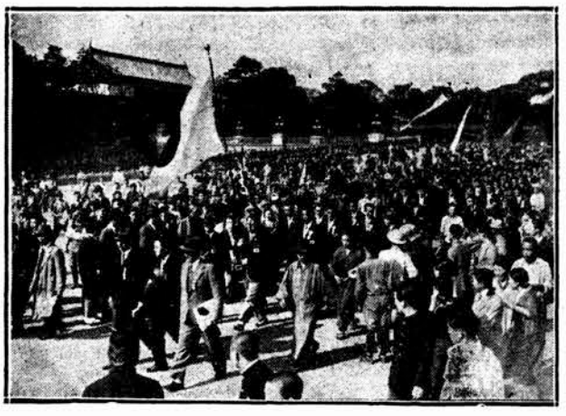
Last week-end, in the New South Wales Close Championship, at Manly, Ferrier had a round of 62 and an aggregate of 277—both records for Australia.

PUNJAB BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Punjab Badminton Championships, held annually under the auspices of the Lahore Y. M. C. A., will start on November 24. Entries close on November 20. The draw will take place at 6 p.m. the same day at the Y. M. C. A

Following are the events:

Men's singles, men's doubles, men's three-a-side; women's singles, women's doubles, women's three-a-side; juvenile's singles, juvenile's doubles, juvenile's three-a-side; mixed doubles and mixed three-a-side; veteran's doubles.



Forty-seven members of the Japanese track, field and marathon teams who participated in the Berlin Olympic Games were given an enthusiastic welcome when they returned to Tokyo last month. Photo shows them arriving in front of the Nijubashi to pay their respects to the Imperial Family.

Quality To Fore In Calcutta Entries

Last Year's Winners Will Meet Better Opposition In Big Events

Although the first entries for the three principal Cup races to be run at Calcutta during December is far less than the previous years, what is lacking in numbers is made up in quality.

Many first class horses, bred in England, Ireland, Australia and France, are nominated for the three classics and if they go to the post in good fettle there will be some thrilling finishes.

KING-EMPEROR'S CUP.

Sixteen horses are entered for this Cup. Play On, who won the Cup last year and distinguished himself as one of the best stayers in India, will have superior opposition in Mr. Eve's Irongrey and the Raja of Bobbili's Multissimo and Will o' the Wisp who will be running for the first time in Calcutta:—

The following are the entries:—

1. The Raja of Bobbili's gr e c Multissimo by Prestissimo—Multijuga 3.
2. H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's b e h Aromate by Zionist—Coriandre 4.
3. Mr. A. Higgins' b e g Tel-Asur a.
4. Messrs. S Bagree and A. Higgins' ch aust h Synagogue by Rabbi—Lady Ruth 5.
5. Messrs. N. D. Bagree and A. Higgins' ch aust g Cercello a.
6. Maharaja of Parlakimedi's b or br e h Silver Plated 5.
7. Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's b aust g Rivalli 3.
8. Mr. Edward Esmond's br e g Chou Rose 5.
9. Mr. Edward Esmond's b h Rosecrag by Craig an Eran—(imp) Necklace II 4.
10. Sir David Ezra and Mr. Edward Esmond's gr e g Black Peril 4.
11. Mr. A. J. Hoyt's ch e g Play On 6.
12. Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's b e h Zuyder Zee 4.
13. Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's b aust h Cotys by Thracian—Charybdis 4.
14. Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's b e h Mas d'Antibes 5.
15. Mr Eve's gr e h Irongrey by Duncan Gray—Elmfield 5.
16. Messrs B. K. and H. P. Poddar's b e g Filter 6.

VICEROY'S CUP.

Thirteen horses are entered for this event including Mas d' Antibes, who won the Cup last year beating Tolerate and Play On comfortably. If Mas d' Antibes strikes his best form, he will not let down his backers on Boxing Day:—

Entries:—

1. The Raja of Bobbili's gr e c Multissimo by Prestissimo—Multijaga 3.
2. The Raja of Bobbili's ch e h Will o' the Wisp by Pharos—Featherhead 4.
3. Mr A. Owen's b e h Birthday Book a.
4. H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's b h Complet a.
5. H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's gr e h Camping 6.
6. Messrs. S. Bagree and A. Higgins' ch aust h Synagogue by Rabbi—Lady Ruth 5.
7. Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's b aust g Rivalli a.
8. Maharaja of Parlakimedi's b or br e h Silver Plated 5.
9. Mr. A. J. Hoyt's ch e g Play On 6.
10. Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's b aust h Cotys by Thracian—Charybdis 4.
11. Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's b e h Mas d'Antibes 5.
12. Mr. Eve's gr e h Irongrey by Duncan Grey—Elmfield 5.
13. Messrs. B. K. and H. P. Poddar's b e g Filter 6.

BURDWAN CUP.

Twenty-two horses are entered for the Burdwan Cup. A horse that takes a flying start and jumps clean will annex this Cup. Irish Times, last year's winner, will certainly make a gallant effort to win the Cup for the second time.

Entries:—

1. Mr. E. J. Gubbay's br e m Scaltback 5.
2. Messrs. H. P. Poddar and M. D. Somany's br or bk e g Old Time 6.
3. Mr. S. K. Bhatter's ch e m Baden's Lady 6.
4. Rai Bahadur M. L. Chamria's b g Tofu 5.
5. Mr. J. G. Stewart's b e g Duty Tax by Lyme Regis—Lady Chancer 4.
6. Messrs. Edgar and Eden's b e g Dunedin 5.
7. Messrs. F. G. Travers, A. H. Johnstone and J. Reynold's b e g Cargan 6.
8. H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's b e h Complet a.
9. Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's b aust g Staff Officer a.
10. Messrs. N. D. Bagree and A. Higgins' b aust h Tijiro 5.
11. Mr Edgar's ch aust g Sun Clad 5.
12. Maharaja of Parlakimedi's b e g Tiger Tim by Lancegaye—Queen d'Or 5.
13. Messrs. R. Chamria and S. K. Bhatter's b e gBistonian 4.
14. Mr. P. D Bolton's ch e g Essex Lad 5.
15. Mr. A. Higgins' b g Tel-Asur a.
16. Mr. H. M. Thaddeus' gr e g Antique 6.
17. Mr. S. R. Varma's b e h The Pauper by Poor Man—Green Sleeves 4.
18. Sir Vivian MacCaw's b e g Irish Times a.
19. Mrs. E. H. Sayres' b e g Sunstroke 5.
20. Messrs. A. O. Brown and R. R. Haddow's br g Beresfell by Beresford—Elbei 4.
21. Mr. E. G. Abbott's b e g Kinjaal by Schiavoni—Saffron 5.
22. Mr. J O'Eara Murray's gr aust m Vardy a.

SWEDISH TENNIS STAR

Defeats Bunny Austin And Borotra In England

Karl Schroeder, the Swedish tennis giant, wrested from J. Borotra recently, a title the French man had held on eight occasions—covered courts champion of Britain.

Karl is the new star of the tennis firmament. He is only twenty-two. Yet he defeated Bunny Austin Britain's No. 2 player, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1, in the final, he beat Borotra, the holder, 8—6, 6—1, 9—7.

So Karl fulfulled his dearest wish. For he had come to Britain in the knowledge that King Gustav of Sweden had a deep personal interest in his chances of victory.

The match saw some great play between the two great volleyers. Borotra was not playing really well. So much was evident in his missed backhand volleys and double faults. His old fire was not lacking, but something of his touch was.

Schroeder, on the other hand reached the peak of his form. Not only did he show strength in his service and volleys, but off the ground he was Borotra's equal. It was with a backhand passing shot across the court that he beat the Frenchman time and again.

Schroeder's strokes looked clumsy but excellent footwork gave him speed about the court. The match consisted almost entirely of rushes to the net and except for the seond set either man might well have won.

REV. TANNER'S MISHAP

Rev. C. C. Tanner, the former England International three-quarter, who has signified to the East Midlands Rugby Union that he will be unable to assist them this season as he has been selected for Gloucestershire, two bones in his ankle while playing for Slough against Henley was broken recently.

THE NOBEL PRIZE

The Swedish Nobel Prize is doubtless known all over the globe or, in any case, the name of it might be known. Now and again there are intimations in the newspapers of all civilized countries to the effect that scientists, authors, and other prominent people have won the prize, in recognition of their brilliant work. Everybody knows that it is one of the greatest distinctions of the present day that any-body can have the benefit of, but there may be only a few who realize the actual idea of this distinction.

The originator of the Nobel Prize is Alfred Nobel, a Swedish civil-engineer who was born in 1833, and died in 1896. Thanks to his will, dated November 27th 1895, the whole of his fortune, with the exception of a few lagacies, was set aside for the abovementioned purpose. The idea is to grant prizes as a reward to those who have contributed most materially to the benefit of mankind within the following departments, viz:—physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and peace promotion. A Nobel Institute has been formed, whose object it should be to further also through other means than prizes, such purposes as the originator of the donation had specially designed.

In 1900, the fundamental rules of the Institute were sanctioned by the Swedish Government, and in the following year the first distribution of prizes took place. The prizes are five in number, and they are subject to the decision of such authorities as are indicated in the Will. For the prizes in favour of physics and chemistry there is the Royal Academy of Science at Stockholm, for medicine the "Karolinska Institute", the well-known Swedish Government School for medical students, for literature the Royal Swedish Academy of Literature, and for the prize for peace promotion there is a committee appointed by the "Stortinget", the Norwegian Parliament.

In the discussion and the decision of prizes to be granted, the Swedish Prize-authorities are assisted by a number of Nobel Committees, one committee for each special prize. Written and well-founded propositions are required to recommend those who are considered suitable as candidates for the prizes. Recognized as justified to make such propositions are Swedish and foreign representatives of science and art in accordance with the detailed rules of the Prizes-authorities. Each Prize-amount may be divided between two separate candidates, but not more than two. Also, a mutual prize may be granted two, or more than two, persons who have achieved some co-operation. Further still, for institutions or associations prizes may be granted.

The amount of each prize has varied during the past years, from about 130,000 kronor to about 150,000 kronor, and, besides the money, each prize-winner is bestowed a diploma and a gold medal, furnished with a portrait of the donor and some equitable inscription. Should none of the various achievements, which have come under consideration, become worthy of a prize, the money is to be reserved for the subsequent year, and should it happen so again, it is added to what is called the main fund, or it may be set aside as a special fund for the prize section in question, the revenue of which latter fund being used for the purpose already stated. A fund of this description at present exists only in favour of the peace prize and owes its existence to part of the organization means having been set aside.

Up to the present (1934), and sartingg from 1901, a total of 20,741,236,42 kronor has been distributed. The distribution of prizes takes place on the 10th December annually, the anniversary of the Institute, this being the commemoration day of the donor's death. In Sweden it has been customary for the distribution of the Nobel Prize to take place in connection with a festivity arranged by the Prize-authorities, which festivity, complete with speeches and music, has, as a rule, been held at the Musical Academy Hall at Stockholm, and it has been customary for His Royal Majestic The King of Sweden to hand over the prizes personally. In Norway, the ceremony takes place by the decision of prizes granted being solemnly announced before the Assembly of the "Stortinget."

A Swedish Prize In Favour Of Science And Peace Promotion

(From A Correspondent.)

(In view of the Nobel Prize Awards this year which have just taken place in Stockholm, the following short article on the history of "Nobel Prize" will be of interest to our readers.)

FINE'S CHESS VICTORY IN NORWAY

Reuben Fine of New York, most recent of the American chess experts to win their spurs in the European international arena, has achieved another success by finishing first in the Scandinavian masters tournament at the Oslo Chess Club with a total of 6½ points out of 7. Fine's chief rival was Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia, with whom he drew.

BOY'S RUGBY FEAT

An extraordinary Rugby feat has been accomplished by a 17-year-old boy attending the Windser County Boys' School. Playing for his school team against Bec school, second fifteen, Kenneth Elliott who lives at Iver (Bucks), converted 13 tries with 13 consecutive place-kicks. His side won by 71 points to nil.

The first two tries scored by Windsor were uncovered by the team's usual place-kicker.

BRITISH GOLFERS IN DENMARK

The team of the British golfers, under the captaincy of Major Percy Burton, president of the English Golf Union, gained a lead of 4 games to 0 in their match against the Danish Golf Union, which was played rencently.

Results:

F. Francis and T. Thrisk beat B. Ringsted and Erick Schnack, 5 and 4.

J. T. G. Moore-Brabazon and Dr. Lancaster Beat Mulli Groen and Werner Ammentorp, one hole.

P. Gee and G. S. Roberts beat C Shiller and M Wassard, 3 and 1.

G Jones and Sir Patrick Ramsay beat Coninck Smith and C Thomson, 3 and 2.

Johnny McGrory (Glasgow), feather-weight champion of Great Britain, beat Billy Gannon (Liverpool) in the fifth round at Glasgow recently, Gannon retiring with an eye injury.

CHALLENGE FOR SCULLING TITLE

Lu Barry thinks he can turn the tables on Eric Phelps, and win back the English sculling championship.

With that end in view Barry has deposited £50 with the "Sporting Life" to back an official challenge for the title. A stake of £200 a side is suggested.

It is certain Phelps will accept the challenge and the return encounter over the Putney-Mortlake course may be arranged for next March or April, in connection with a big international sculling race on the Thames during the Coronation festivities.

COVERED COURT LAWN TENNIS

J. S. Oliff and Miss Freda James won the mixed doubles title at the National Covered Court championships, which concluded at Queens Club, London recently.

In the final they defeated C. E. Hare and Miss R. M. Hardwick 4—6, 7—5, 6—3. Earlier in the day Hare and Miss Hardwick beat F. H. D. Wilde and Miss Mary Whitmarsh in the outstanding semi-final 6—4, 10—2.

JOE FOORD IN ENGLAND

Joe Foord, brother of Ben Foord, South African holder of the British heavy-weight boxing title, arrived at the champion's training headquarters at Desborough in mail week.

Standing 6 feet and weighing 13st. 6lb., Joe is going into strict training for a month before he has his first contest in this country.

Ben Foord, who is preparing for his match with Walter Neusel, the German, gave his right hand a test on the punching bag recently

"It is absolutely well now," he stated afterwards.

NEUTRALITY IN SPANISH WAR

(Continued from page 15)

its sympathisers. The position of the Blum Government in France has been made infinitely more difficult. British Conservatives have been filled with sudden suspicion that Moscow was trying to influence the Labour Party Congress at Edinburgh. And antagonism between the Right and Left has been sharpened all over Europe. This is what has made officials so angry. The British know that undoubted scandal is going on behind the screen of official neutrality. They have plenty of evidence that the Fascist powers have been breaking their word and that other nations are not guiltless. But the Government contends that such violations, even if proven, are on a relatively small scale and that even an imperfect non-intervention agreement is preferable to a race that would pour vast quantities of war material into Spain.

PUBLIC OPINION DIVIDED.

The behaviour of British public opinion is striking proof that the non-interventionist policy is the best for Europe. The British people are as badly divided in their sympathies as the American people were in the two and one-half years before 1917. There is a passionate pro-Madrid feeling on the Left among the masses of British working people, and it finds vigorous expression in Labour and Liberal newspapers and on public platforms throughout the country.

At the same time there is a fervent pro-Rebel opinion among other sections of the people. The Catholic Church in British has been horrified by stories of anti-religious excesses alleged to have been committed by Government forces in Spain. Thousands upon thousands of quiet, middle-class Catholics, especially in the north of England where Catholicism is strongest are praying that the Rebels will win.

The Rothermere newspapers are outdoing themselves in sensationalism by calling the Rebels "Christian patriats", in spite of the Moorish troops they have loosed upon Spain.

Business opinion is overwhelmingly pro-Rebel as might be expected, but there are many independent and influential publicists as well who believe it will be a disaster for Europe if a Communist Government establishes itself in Madrid.

Yet with all the passions that have been stirred in Britain, each side shrinks from open intervention. The Labour party itself was carried away by an emotional demonstration in behalf of the Spanish Government when the party conference was put to a test, it felt that the policy of non-intervention was best.

"TIME FOR REALISM."

To the British people this is one of those moments when idealism must be put in cold storage for the greater good of the greater number. They feel the injustice and cruelty of this Spanish war as keenly as any one, but they are resolved not to multiply that cruelty a hundred-fold by allowing the war to spread. And they have no patience with any strutting dictator whether he is a Russian, German or Italian, who makes it more difficult for Europe to remain at peace.

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"NIRMALEENE" Cures Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Pain, Leucorrhoea, Seminal Discharges and all Urinary Diseases of both sex radically and permanently If not price refunded Price Rs 3 Postage extra. Mrs. K. M. DEVI, SAGUNA, Bengal. (B.C.)

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Once upon a time, long long ago, there lived a boy called Ramashvaspra. At his birth, it is said, his mother dreamt that she saw the great God Indra presenting her son with a precious jewel. When she awoke she found that her baby had upon his left shoulder an object that glittered like gold.

When Ramashvaspra was two years old, his parents died, leaving him penniless and surrounded by enemies. A faithful friend of his father, however, took him with himself to a forest, and brought him up there.

Ramashvaspra grew up to be a healthy strong boy, a skilled hunter, a good sportsman, and above all an excellent musician. He used to imitate the birds' notes, and after joining them together composed many tunes, which he played on his roughly built lyre.

As he had grown up in a forest the birds and beasts recognised him, and when he used to play his lyre, they all gathered round to hear him.

Our jolly party on board the steamer.

Now it so happened one day that the only son of his guardian fell ill and died.

At the funeral Ramashvaspra was absent, but after all the visitors had left, he visited his companion's grave, and sang and played a few touching, sad songs. He played them so sweetly, that a wooden statue standing nearby began to weep. At the same time, also, the dead boy's body moved restlessly. Greatly wondering Ramashvaspra played on till at last his companion's eyes opened.

"Brother," said Ramashvaspra rejoicingly, "'Tis time to go home."

"Have I been sleeping?" asked the other wonderingly.

The boys hastened home, and Ramashvaspra delivered Jamarave to his astonished parents, who scarcely believed their eyes.

"How happened this?" they asked. Ramashvaspra related the strange story to old Bharat and his wife.

"Thou art only a boy of fourteen," said Bharat, "But the great Indra hast given thee that power of music, which can bring the dead to life again."

From that day Ramashvaspra brought many dead persons to life again by his enchanting music, and soon became famous and was known the wide world over, but nobody ever knew, that it was really the jewel on his shoulder, that helped him!

WHEN CRICKET WAS FIRST PLAYED

You boys are interested in cricket. I know and some of you may already be wondering about the teams to be chosen for the next England v. Australia Test Matches.

Great game cricket—straight, clean and honest, played by sportsmen. And sportsmen you know, are very good fellows, who would scorn to do an underhand trick. You boys are sportsmen, I'm sure.

Do you know when cricket was first played in England? I didn't, until I looked it up in my book of words. I see that there is in existence a picture, dated 1344, of a monk sending a ball along to another monk, who is standing before a hole with a "cric" or staff or crutch, in his hand. Other monks are about presumably "fielding". The bowler's aim is to get the ball into the hole, the batsman's to keep it out by striking it with his "cric" and the fieldsmen's to catch it, much as our fieldsmen do now.

In the seventeenth century, it appears, a single stump was set before the hole to mark the spot. In the year 1700 there were two stumps, about two feet apart and one foot high, and there was a long bail on top. In 1775 I read, they added a centre stump and made all twenty-two inches high.

I like the idea of those old monks solemnly bowling balls to each other, don't you? Just imagine them—when you are striking out, comfortably dressed in flannels and cool shirt—and pity them for having to "enjoy" their sport in their voluminous garments which must have got dreadfully in the way.

Bombay contingent of the All-India Childrens' Gathering on board s.s. "Netravati"

THE WORLD'S LARGEST THINGS.

Let us take a trip round the world and find out which are the largest things—those made by man and those fashioned by Nature.

First, the highest building in the world is the Empire State Building in New York, which towers 1,248 feet above the pavements of the city, 250 feet higher than the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

The longest wall is the Great Wall of China, which is a thousand miles long and was built well over 2,000 years ago.

The longest rivers are the Amazon in South America and the Nile in Africa, both 4,000 miles in length.

The largest library in the world is in the British Museum and contains over four million volumes.

The largest British Railway station is Waterloo, London, covering no less than 24½ acres of ground.

Talking of railways, do you know that the longest railway platform in the world is at Sonepur, in India? It measures 805 yards. The longest in Britain is at Victoria and Exchange, Manchester, which is some seventy yards shorter than the one in India.

The largest Palace in the world is the Vatican, the residence of the Pope in Rome.

The longest ship canal is the Gota in Sweden, which is 115 miles in length.

The longest bridge is the Tay Bridge, Scotland, which is nearly two miles from beginning to end.

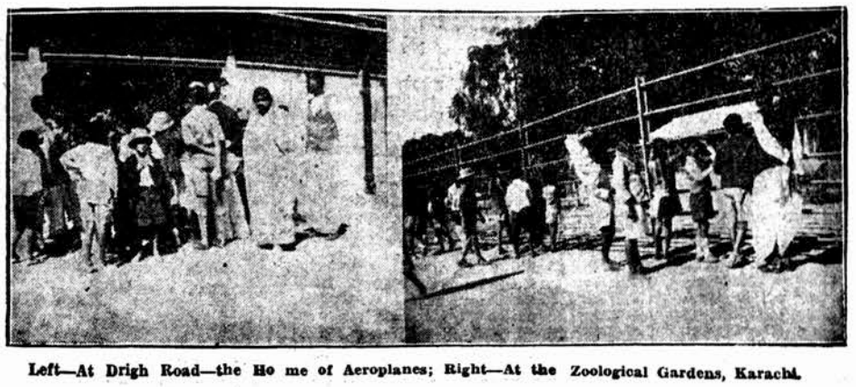
This will soon be beaten by the bridge connecting San Francisco with Oakland in California, for when finished, this will have a total length of 8¼ miles.

PEIS WHO CAN DO TRICKS.

I think, perhaps, you will like to hear about a jolly little terrier dog who belongs to a friend. To say "please" for a titbit, he "makes the beseech"—if you have ever read Kipling's "Thy Servant a Dog", you will know what that is; just sitting up and begging. To say "thank you," he holds out his paw very politely. "And now" says his mistress, "we will go home on the bus. Pay the fare!" So Jack seats himself upright on her lap and, very grandly holds out his paw as though giving the conductor the fare. He does lots of other tricks, too, and seems to enjoy them. Which is all to the good...

I am not sure that I like to see performing animals, on the whole. Somehow it does not seem natural for them to pose and go through queer antics. If they do things "on their own," so to speak, it is all right; but I hate to see them forced into it.

One day I saw a man sitting in the street selling things. He had with him a nice little dog, but the poor creature was perched up on an overturned box "making the beseech" all the time. I felt sorry, and thought I would watch out on my return, to see if the dog was still being made to beg continuously. Sure enough, he was, looking at people with pathetic eyes which seemed to say that his kind of life was no joke! Some folk gave the man money—on account of the dog, I am sure—but I felt like giving him a good punch for making his faithful companion go through the



Left—At Drigh Road—the Home of Aeroplanes; Right—At the Zoological Gardens, Karachi.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

torture of "begging" for hours on end. It was quite right to take the dog with him but at least he might have allowed it to rest and be happy occasionally. Don't you agree?

Never force your pets to do tricks. Let them come naturally, then both you and they will enjoy them.

STICK TRICK

Take five match sticks and place them in a line on the table. Then ask your friend: "Can you make these match sticks into less than one?" You must not tell him how to do it but when he has given it up you take the sticks and place them so that they form a quarter (1/4), and this he will agree is less than one.

WORD AND LETTER PUZZLES

Reverse the highest point we know.

You'll see the greatest depth below.

Answer: Tip, pit.

* * * *

Express in two letters sounded together:

Eight times ten—A. T. (eighty).

A drink—A. L. (ale).

A creature that lives in the sea—C. L. (seal).

A girl's name—B. T. (Beatie).

to the one on his (or her) left and says:

"Now do that exactly as I did."

It is very puzzling, for each in turn, as the stick is handed on, seems to be told, "Wrong," by the leader.

Now the solution of the puzzle is this: The leader just slightly clears his throat before saying the words, and all those following should do the same. Generally the followers are so busy counting the taps of the stick or seeing exactly how it is held, or by which hand, that they never dream the slight throat-clearing is the trick.

TRY THESE!

There is a red house that has no doors nor windows. It has a star inside, also a bed and five little ones asleep in it.—An apple.

Why is the letter A like honeysuckle?—Because a B (bee) usually follows it.

Why are a book of history and a certain variety of palm tree alike?—Both contain dates.

When are two apples alike, although they may be different varieties?—When they are pared (paired).

What word of five letters is never pronounced right?—Wrong.

Which of the feathered tribe would be supposed to lift the heaviest weight?—The crane.

What is it that the more you take away from it the larger it gets?—A hole in the ground.

The Bombay workers of the All-India Children's Gathering, on board s.s. "Netravati".

Our children and workers at Mongha Pir.

Another party at Mongha Pir

DO AS I DO

Here is a game for a party, either indoors or out of doors.

You all sit round in a circle, and the leader takes a small stick and, tapping on the ground rhythmically to the words, says:

"Raisins, raisins, very good raisins. The best of raisins in the whole world."

Then the leader hands the stick

FOR DELICATE CHILDREN

The problem of inducing delicate children to eat enough nourishing food is a very acute one with many mothers when the weather is warm. Naturally, children do not want to take meat, suet puddings, fat, bacon, and porridge when the temperature is high. Food that is cool, attractive in appearance, as well as being rich in nourishment, should be set before them.

Fortunately, milk, which contains so much nourishment is easily disguised. If your child refuses to drink milk in the ordinary way, pretend that it is something that the child thinks is far superior! Add a spot or two of soda water to cold milk and a little ice and call it a milk shake! Naturally milk for children will be boiled, but there is no reason why it should not be allowed to get quite cold before it is given to them. Then milk can be served in the form of custard, milk jelly, junket and blancmange—and here there are lots of opportunities for good disguises.

If you can afford it let your children have cream occasionally, and don't frown too severely on ices. Pure ice cream given to the children when they are not overheated is beneficial.

It has been said that a child that has at least a pint of milk and an egg a day does not need meat, so eggs must appear on the table frequently when meat is not served. Luckily again, eggs have many different guises—boiled, scrambled, poached, baked and in salad. An egg salad is usually enjoyed for lunch, and children did old enough to take cheese can have egg and cheese in many different ways. Eggs, too, can be added to plain puddings.

Give children an abundance of fruit, raw and stewed, but be sure to wash all fruit thoroughly and to see it is quite ripe. Salads and vegetables are, of course necessary. Spinach is especially good. Do not forget that vegetables and fruits that contain plenty of iron take the place of meat, if combined. Experts tell us that bread, cereals and other grain products are very necessary to the child's diet, and that they should furnish at least one-third of it.

CLEVER CATCHES

1.—Which would travel faster, a man with one sack of flour on his back, or a man with two sacks?

2.—A man is seventy years old. His son is thirty years old. How long will both have to live so that the father may be twice his son's age?

3.—Tom went out with his dog. The dog went not before, nor behind, nor on one side of him. Where did he go?

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children of under 12 years old can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them, stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"GULISTAN,"
Khar, BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Left—Going in a boat to Shri Sadhbella, Sukkur; Right—The Bombay party seeing the crocodiles at Mongha Pir.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Should The Quadrangular Be Held Again?

(By J. C. MAITRA).

With the approach of the Quadrangular Tournament, the first question that strikes one's mind is its communal character. Which community will win this time? Will the Mahomedans conquer again and create a record of winning the championship for three years in succession? Or, will the Hindus or the Europeans—or even the Parsis—succeed in depriving them of that unique honour? Whatever an impartial observer may have to say on these questions, the members of each of the four communities are thinking in terms of their own community and are foreseeing a certain victory for them. This is the time of the year when the communal feeling has full play in Bombay. But praise be to all the communities that the tournament is played off without any untoward incident.

TIME FOR DECISION.

I may safely state at the very outset that the feelings between the players of each community are as cordial as ever before. The bulk of the communities always have the same friendly feeling. Nevertheless it will have to be seriously considered by all those who have the good of the game as well as the friendly relationship of all the communities at heart whether the tournament should be continued or dropped at this stage. Personally I think the time has definitely arrived for the stoppage of this communal fight in sport which merely adds to the bitterness rather than promote friendly feelings between the respective communities.

THE MAHOMEDANS.

But the love for communal glory is so strong among the promoters and supporters of communal sport that I am afraid the Quadrangular Tournament may still retain its sway over Bombay Cricket and may continue to function indefinitely, despite its obviously dangerous character. I have, therefore, willy-nilly to discuss the possibilities of each of the high-contracting parties in the Tournament.

First of all, I have to take up the Mahomedans, the champions of last year. From all accounts it appears that they are going to requisition practically the same team that did service for them last year. Chances are that they might increase their strength by picking up one or two promising colts who are doing well in batting and fielding in other parts of the country. Their Captaincy will undoubtedly go to Syed Wazir Ali who has led them twice to victory, despite the rumours that the Nawab of Pataudi will be invited to skipper them.

JAI v. "VIZZY."

The Hindu team, the runners-up of last year, is again in the melting pot. The absence of the Nayudu brothers from home has added to the confusion. The question of captaincy stands uppermost. In the absence of "C.K." the mantle should automatically fall on L. P. Jai who has earned the distinction of winning the Ranji Trophy twice for Bombay defeating the strongest combinations in the country. He has recently shown himself in capital batting form by knocking up a faultless century. But the ways of the selectors are queer. The question of ability or merit does not seem materially to weigh with them. Their first choice generally goes for a prince. I should not therefore be at all surprised if the erstwhile captain of All-India—I mean of course the Maharaja Kumar of Vizianagram—is ultimately selected for the position!

Team-building has not been the forte of the Hindu selectors either. Take for instance the muddle which the selectors made with the team which won the first match for them. Had they stuck to the same team more or less, the fate of the Hindus might have been different. The little team-spirit which C. K. Nayudu was able to instil in them was rudely shaken and the team fell like a house of cards. I am not sure if the present selection Committee has taken the lesson of last year to heart. The only say of hope in it is the presence of P. Vithal, the famous Captain of the Hindus, in the new Committee. If his opinion carries the weight it should, then the prospects of the Hindus are fairly bright.

THE PARSIS.

Next I come to the Parsis who put up a creditable fight against the Hindus last year. The question of their captaincy is also agitating the minds of their selectors. Homi Vajifdar is good as far as he goes. But he has his limitations which are said to affect the strength and morale of their team in a considerable degree, especially when they are up against it. Homi Contractor showed up well as a leader in the All-India championships, but his claims are not favoured by the Parsi selectors as he is said to be a very junior player in representative cricket—an argument as ludicrous as can be for a player of 40 years of age! Not to include him in the team for other reasons is another matter. But for heaven's sake, do not advance an argument of this type to back up your decisions. It looks, however, very likely that B. K. Kalapesi, the veteran Quadrangular player, will be entrusted with the charge of the Parsi team this year.

TARRANT'S COACHING.

The Parsis have the reputation of always playing as one man—their team is so admirably picked up. The reason why they have not been able to run home this advantage to victory is that their mettle, individually and collectively, falls below the standard of the other communities. It remains to be seen what effect the coaching and training of Frank Tarrant, the famous professional, has produced on them. Considering the fact that Tarrant has had them in his hands only for a short while, I do not expect any marvellous result although I do hope that they will shine much better than they did during the last two years.

THE EUROPEANS.

Finally I have to deal with the Europeans. Who will lead them it is yet difficult to say. "Cid Pop" Mackinnon is here who may fill the breach if necessity demands. A. L. Hosie may, however, be persuaded to do the duty again. After many years the European team promises to be a very strong one this year. With the assistance of the professionals who are now in this country, namely H. Larwood, F. Wensley, E. H. Bromley and J. W. Sealfe, they are sure to make a bold bid for the championship. I propose to discuss the prospective teams in greater detail in a subsequent article. Meanwhile, let us hope and pray that the communal trouble which is now disturbing the peace of the City will be over soon.

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Rise And Decline Of Chaul

Once Famous Trade Mart Of Western Coast Is Now But Like A Cry In The Wilderness

(BY M. J. CARR)

The western coast of India has played an important part in the history of antiquity. In the early centuries of the Christian era and even before, there was a continuous and considerable trade with the Western India coast and Africa, Arabia, Persia and the Levantine countries. Roman coins and other curiosities have been found in the Malabar ports, strange names of ports have found themselves in the writings of early Greek travellers and merchants, names of nearly a thousand years, mutilated by foreign mispronunciation and the foreign language in which they were written in the records, in this manner undergoing a variety of changes in names according to the ear, fancy and nationality of the writers. In course of time there arose names found in ancient writings bequeathing to posterity a confusion by which even the most ingenious and learned historians are led astray and consequently there crop up a vast number of theories, conjectures and guesses, sometimes shrewd and sound, other times too extravagant and far-fetched. Let us but take one example. In the chronicles of ancient travellers we find the name Kalliena mentioned in the Periplus Maris Erythraei. Now there is a considerable diversity of opinion as to which "Kalliena" is meant, there being two ports bearing this name, one north of Bombay, once a famous port and the other "Kallianpur" in Udipi taluk of South Kanara. Both claim this honour and both have their supporting authorities.

Ancient Names

Chaul or Revdanda, thirty miles south of Bombay, stands at the mouth of a river, which discharges its waters in the Arabian Sea. It may not look like a port now to our minds as we think of large ships and ocean liners, but in those remote times when the trade was carried on by small vessels, it enjoyed a considerable importance. Chaul under the names of Champavati or Revatikshetra appears in Hindu traditions, which trace its origin to 1200 B.C. Like many another city in India, its ancient history is enshrouded in the mists of doubtful tradition and mythology. It is only in the early centuries of the Christian era that it first emerges into the more certain ground of documental history. It seems highly probable that Chaul is Ptolemy's (A.D. 150) Symulla or Timulla. This name with slight variations also appears in the accounts of Arrian and the author of the Periplus Maris Erythraei, all written in the first century of the Christian era. Huan Tsiang, the great Chinese traveller, speaks of Chimolo. The Greek 'Symulla and the Kanheir 'chemul' were till lately identified with Chaul.

But the difficulties of historians were not yet over; the discovery of the village of Chembur in Trombay Island north-east of Bombay, has made it doubtful whether the old centre was there or at Chaul. But there are sound reasons to point out that it was Chaul to which the old Greek accounts refer. We know from ancient records that Thana was once a famous port and a flourishing centre of trade and commerce. The village of Chembur in the Bombay harbour lies close to Thana and is on the same line of traffic. It is, therefore, quite unlikely that there should have been two great ports in close proximity to one another. Moreover, the expression in the Periplus, "below Kalliena other local marts are Semulla", points, most obviously, to some place down the coast. Similarly also in the account of Al Biruni (1030 A.D.), we find that after mentioning the ports in order southwards to Thana he says, "there you enter the country of Laran where is Jaimur (eq. Symulla) Malia and Kanji", (Elliot I, 66), This phrase could hardly have been used of a town on the same side of the same harbour as Thana.

Chaul next appears under the name of Saimur of Jaimur in the writings of the Arabs of the X, XI, XII centuries. Masudi (916 A.D.) speaks of Saimur as a province as well as a town. We have already seen that Al Biruni mentions it as "Jaimur." Among later writers we have Sadik Isfahan who adopts "Chivel" and another carrying it closer calls it "Sheiul". Thus we have in short all possible variations of Chaul in the Greek and Arabic languages. Remand and Yule, two great authorities, identify Symulla of Ptolemy with Saimur or Jaimur of the Arabs. A Russian traveller in about 1470 calls it Chival and in the year 1490 Chaul passed from the Bahamani to the Ahmednagar dynasty.

The Portuguese Period

The appearance of the Portuguese on the western coast in the beginning of the XVI century gave an altogether new phase to history. Hitherto the trade was in the hands of Arabs, Egyptians and Persians, and the establishment of the Portuguese at Calicut and Cochin and their growth in power diverted the trade. The Portuguese confined their activities solely to the coast line and starting from Calicut as their centre of influence, they took over various ports such as Cannanore, Goa, Damaun, Div, Bombay, Bassein and Salsette. In 1505 the Portuguese fleet appeared at Chaul, recognising the importance of Chaul. The young commander of the fleet, D. Lourenco de Almeida, fought a naval action at the mouth of the river against the combined fleets of the Egyptians and Gujerat. This naval action was one of the greatest in which the Portuguese engaged. The bravery and the unconquerable intrepedity of the young commander contributed greatly to the victory, but both parties fought so gallantly that it was impossible to say with whom the victory rested. Anyway, another naval action off the coast of Div completely gave the Portuguese the mastery of the Arabian Sea and Chaul passed into their hands. Henceforth there was always a Portuguese factor at Chaul appointed by the captain of Goa.

Chaul already had a reputation as a port, but it was greatly enhanced by the Portuguese occupation. There was a great trade with the Persian Gulf and Arabia to whose ports they exported coconut and coir. The imports, among others, were chiefly horses and dates. There was also great coasting traffic with Malabar and Goa. From Malabar came ships laden with coco, betelnuts, spices, drugs, palm, sugar and emery. This port was well known, too, to merchants of northern India, namely, Cambay, Sind, Ormuz, Muscat and even the shores of the Red Sea. The Portuguese soon fortified the place, large walls were raised all around, with bastions and watch-towers. The city grew in population and importance and the missionaries under the protection of the secular sword, made converts and built several churches, convents and other religious houses.

A Fortified City

In 1582 the Dutch traveller, Jean Hugues de Linschott, describes Chaul as a fortified city with a good harbour and famous for its trade. In 1586 the Venetian traveller Caesar Frederick notices the two cities of Chaul, the Portuguese at the mouth of the harbour, and the Mahomedan a mile and a half up the river. He mentions also the local industries such as the weaving of great quantities of silk cloth and the manufacture of glass beads which were sent in large numbers to Africa.

The establishment of the Mahomedans at the northern end of the city gave Chaul a chequerred history. On two occasions the city was attacked by the Bijapur fleet in 1521 and in 1528 by the combined fleets of the Gujeratis and the Turks. In each of these attacks the Portuguese distinguished themselves and repelled their invaders, but not without suffering great damage and a general lowering of their prestige as a great naval power. But these attacks were sporadical and not carried on with a system and an organised force. The Indian States in the Deccan were constantly at war among themselves and were jealous of one another's resources, so it is not surprising to find the Nizam-ul-mulk of the Deccan entering into negotiations with the Portuguese. "He promised not to molest them on condition that they should bring him horses from Persia and Arabia, at

(Continued on page 53)

This scene of desolation in Toledo is typical of the fate of many cities of Spain in the present Civil War.

TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

TRICKS WITH TOOTHPICKS

Get a baker's dozen (13) of toothpicks and you are ready to challenge your friends to solve some clever little tricks which are real puzzles.

1. Place the 13 toothpicks on the table and request someone to arrange the little sticks in such a way as to form six triangles, all touching.

That sounds easy enough, does it not, but imagine the surprise everyone gets who tries to perform this trick. They think they are going to do it at the first attempt but, as a matter of fact, several tries are usually required.

2. Now take seven toothpicks and arrange them in the form of two contiguous squares.

The solution of this trick consists of altering the position of five of the sticks to make all seven of them form three contiguous triangles.

3. You cannot make something out of nothing, but you can, of course, make nothing out of something. This also applies to toothpicks, six of which can be arranged to form nothing. How is it done?

INDIA SUSTAINS A LOSS OF Rs. 33,00,00,000 YEARLY From MALARIA

Says Dr. Sir N. N. Chokey, a member of the Council of State. A recommendation emphasising the gravity of this problem is made to the Government to appoint a committee of medical experts to devise a scheme for the manufacture of an efficient, cheap and safe remedy in order to attain a great way to ameliorate the health of the malaria-stricken masses and to increase their working and earning capacity.

It was this consideration that led to introduce a cheaper and better product Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets, an efficient and safe remedy for malaria. It is placed on the market as more accessible and effective remedy. It is recognised by the medical profession in this country as standardised preparation and its composition and effects are greatly appreciated. Malaria is surely cured by these tablets and therefore these find much favour with masses. Available at all leading and well-known chemists,

Re. 1|- per bottle of 100 tablets.
V.P.P. Charges extra.
Manufactured by A. AMIN & Company, 114, Frere Road, Carnac Bunder, Bombay No. 9. 'Phone: 20711, 44529.
'Grams: "ANTIQUININ"

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An infallible cure for all ophthalmic troubles. Free Booklet P. B 11401, Calcutta, or Smith Campbell, Aminabad Park, Lucknow.

'Heed The Little Warnings'

Visit Your Doctor Even When You Are Well

The sick man consults his physician, places himself under his care and takes his advice with benefit. That is at it should be and in the past has constituted by far the largest part of a physician's practice. But time and experience have proven that the well man should consult his physician, take his advice and so often escape the loss of time and discomfort of being a sick man, writes Dr. G. N. Chrisman, M.D.

Every year more and more persons are coming to realize that precaution and prevention are far easier and more valuable than treatment after sickness has developed. People have always tried to avoid disease, and for many years the Public Health Service and the people themselves have worked together to overcome infectious diseases.

This massed effort has accomplished much in eradicating smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid fever, malaria and many other such diseases. But the prevention of the more or less chronic afflictions such as heart, kidney, lung and liver diseases has received less attention. It remained for the life insurance companies to prove that medical examinations of those in good health, with early recognition of slight conditions, paid good dividends in improved health and prolonged life.

INSURANCE INNOVATION

The usefulness of health examinations is well illustrated by the experience of one of the largest companies when they offered free or partly free examinations to a group of their policy holders. These apparently followed the advice for the result showed a mortality rate which was better by eighteen per cent. than that of a comparable non-examined group.

The time for these examinations is from birth to old age, but the most important period is from the age of twenty-five to sixty. This is when most chronic diseases make their appearance. These diseases are usually slow and sneaking. At first they cause no discomfort and the patient is apparently well.

During the examinations of the young men between twenty and thirty for entrance into the World War, more than half proved to have some defect, and in 291 per 1,000 defects were so serious as to render them unfit for military service. Nearly forty per cent. of the defects were mechanical and correctable.

The persons to make these examinations is not a specialist, but your family physician who knows you, your family, your surroundings, your work, your worries and, last but not least, your peculiarities.

The important thing is the discovery of any slight chandge from the normal to recognize any hidden infection before it becomes severe, to advise you if any part of your daily routine is not the best for your continued good health or how and why to change.

Most of us who are busy and occupied with our affairs do not give heed to our own little warnings and discomforts. We think it is only for a day and will soon pass. Perhaps it will, but if it does not, by the time you have begun to realize that something is wrong, the trouble may have advanced so far as to be beyond relief

YOU AND YOUR CAR

You send your automobile to the garage for examination and adjustment. You have your heating plant overhauled every year, but you go on for years with no inspection of overwhelming of your own vital machine. After your physician has tested you out and announced that your machinery is working 100 per cent. you will think it all well worth while. Or if he says such and such is not up to par but a little adjustment here and there will correct your trouble, your mind will be at rest. Have this examination twice a year. Go because you are well, and want to remain so.

NO "RIGHT" OR "LEFT" FOR DOCTORS

Only Stability Of Mind And Body Will Save Civilisation, Says Lord Horder

Lord Horder, the King's Physician, visualised the Ministry of Health as a "Ministry of Public Happiness" in a speech at a meeting of the Royal Medical School of Edinburgh at Edinburgh last month.

It was some such vision as that, he said, which came to him as he sat at the bedside of Lord Rhondda, a former President of the Local Government Board, out of which emerged the Ministry of Health in 1919. He saw the vision "shine through the fine atmosphere of the spirit which often precedes the death of a man of dynamic purpose when he speaks of the work which he has only just begun."

"With such an ideal Ministry of Happiness in our purview." Lord Horder added, "would not perhaps the political hyperpyrexia of recent days in the East End of London and some states of political and social stress in other places be its concern rather than the concern of the Home Office?

KEEPING OUR POISE AS A NATION.

"The times are critical. They are made so by the sense of imminent risk of a conflagration which a few cool heads are doing their utmost to avert. If we fail to keep our poise as a nation we may help to precipitate the pandemonium. Such failure would be largely due to the fact that we have too long neglected the simple factors which bear upon public happiness through the avenue of public health."

It was of paramount importance that doctors should remain detached from the general clamour of the Left and of the Right.

For the doctor (he said) there can be no Left or Right. For him there is expert knowledge, a rooted adherence to truth and horse-sense. That formidable British mixture is our equipment in what is perhaps the most lethal fight we have ever as individuals and as a body had to face—the fight for stability of mind and body in the interest not only of national existence but of the existence of civilisation.

The position facing us is appallingly, transparently, unpalatably simple. Let me state the desiderata in terms that are clear, however crude. First, enough of the right food in the belly. But it is of no use telling people to drink more milk if they cannot get it. At present milk costs 2d. a gallon for making walking-stick handles and 10d. a gallon for human food. The problem of distribution must be tackled. Secondly, easy access to the fresh air. Third, shelter—but shelter at a rent which leaves something to buy food with, the proprietary jerry-builder notwithstanding.

PHYSICAL FITNESS.

Turning to the need of "physical training," Lord Horder said we had to be clear about the meaning of the term.

I take it that we do not mean mere drill and putting on of uniforms and parades and "feeling the touch on the Right" or on the Left for the purpose of a national emergency still less for a national expediency. I agree with Mr. Wells that there is too much Right and Left these days.

I hope we mean rather, an effort carried out on scientifically controlled principles to raise the general level of physical fitness in the whole nation by disciplining the body and so encouraging a healthy mind in a happy citizen. You cannot physically train a man whose stomach is empty or one whose mind is feverish.

Surely (he went on) the answer to the question why we should try to secure physical fitness and happiness for the people of this country is in order that they shall preserve their mental poise when large sections of humanity are losing it. This mental poise, if only we can keep it, may yet save civilisation. But if we develop a national hysteria or a national hypochrondriasis this unique opportunity will be lost, and lost for ever.—"Manchester Guardian."

MEDICAL TREATMENT AND ACCIDENTS

The German Medical Association for Accidents, Insurance and Welfare recently held its 11th annual meeting at Hamburg. There were some 300 surgeons and ambulance doctors present from the Reich, Scandinavian countries, , Poland Switzerland and Czechoslovakia. From statements made by the Chairman, it is gatheral that some 70 fatal accidents occur daily in Germany—20 road accidents. Various public offices have been making strenuous endeavours to reduce the heavy toll. In offices and workshops lectures are given on precautionary habits; commissions control the safety measures introduced. Through the press and public notices, attention is drawn to the frequency of road accidents, the public being duly cautioned to observe traffic regulations. Special weeks have been introduced for instructing the public.

Rise And Decline Of Chaul

(Continued from page 51)

reasonable rates, because of the scarcity of them in India, to serve him in his war against Adil Khan". It is significant that the Deccan princes should enter into negotiations with the Portuguese for the supply of horses, for in the treaty with the Portuguese the ruler of the great kingdom of Vijaynagar also asks for horses, which were supplied to him from Goa via Honowar.

Attacked By Muslim Rulers

In the year 1570 a simultaneous attack on Chaul was made by the combined forces of Nizam-ul-mulk and Adil Khan. It was a numerous force, ill organised and lacking in discipline. It consisted of a large number of horses and elephants. The army was commanded by Fateh Khan, who on arriving on the outskirts of the city and getting intelligence of the small force that defended the fortified city, referred to Chaul contemptuously as "a stable of beasts", but Luis Freire de Almeida, the Captain of Chaul, retorted saying that the beasts were lions. Then began a siege which lasted for many months; many sallies were made by the besiegers, but they were gallantly repulsed each time The Portuguese were worn out with constant watching and limited garrison, but reinforcements from Goa arrived in time. Fateh Khan was determined to make a general attack and he drugged the elephants and led them against the enemy. The Portuguese fought with the courage and bravery of lions. Meanwhile, the intoxicated elephants failed to do their work. They either perished in the river, or, infuriated with madness, they turned on their own men and trampled them down.

The besieged won the day, the siege was raised at last and Chaul remained in the hands of the Portuguese. After this, the defences of the city were repaired, the walls were raised and the city once more enjoyed a measure of prosperity. Fifth, an English traveller, wrote at this time: "Ye arrived at Chaul, of which place there are two towns, one Portuguese and the other of the Moors. At this place a great trade of all kinds of spices, drugs, silks, raw and manufacture sandal-wood, elephants' teeth, much china-work and a great deal of sugar made from the nut called gagara (cocoanut)."

Decline Of The Portuguese Power

The Portuguese power having reach its zenith towards the end of the XVII century, there came a period of decline for which there were many reasons. The rivalries of the English and the Dutch, who wanted to establish their supremacy in India was the first cause; secondly, the gradual rise of the Maratha power in Western India proved a menace to the Portuguese and prevented the knitting of their possessions into an organised whole. But the internal or domestic reasons were far deeper and it were these finally sapped the foundation of their power in India. Religious intolerance of various kinds carried out both by the religious as well as the secular powers alienated the minds of the Hindu population; that fine spirit of chivalry, reminiscent of the middle ages and reflected in such figures as de Castro, Albuquerque, Almeida and a few others, soon gave way to luxury and sensuality of the worst types, the officials of the later period were men imbued with avarice and self-seeking and cared nothing for the well-being of the State.

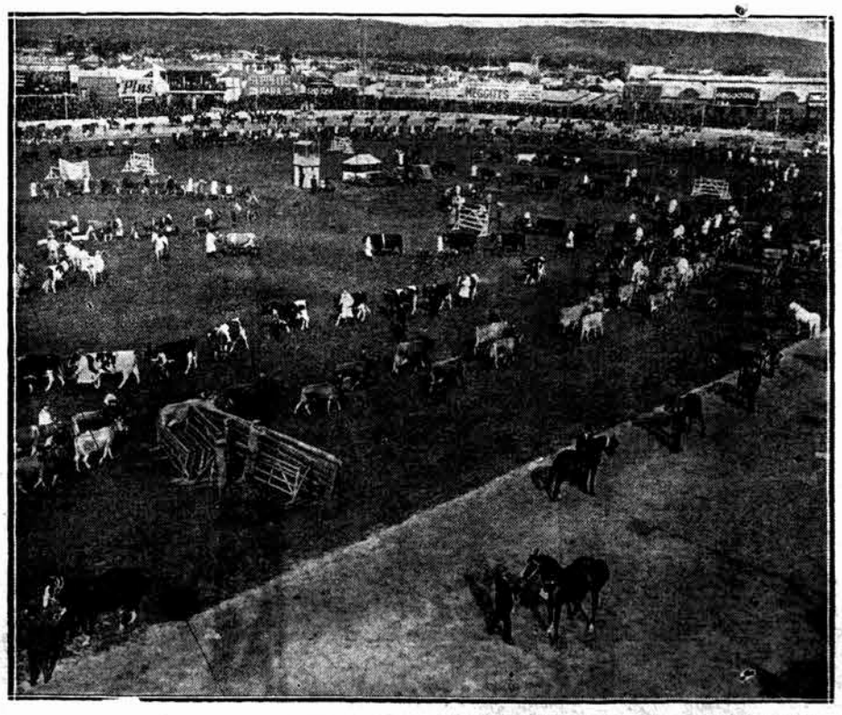
Fall Of Bassein

In 1739 Bassein fell to the intrepid Marathas. This was a great blow to the Portuguese influence north of Goa. They could hardly maintain their ground there and soon after the whole of Salsette was occupied by the Marathas. Chaul further south suffered the same fate, it could not hold out against the valiant Marathas and accordingly placed its interests in the hands of the English. Through the mediation of the English an agreement was arrived at by which the Marathas should leave the territory of Salsette in Goa (there are two districts known as Salsette, one north of Bombay and the other in Goa) and unless and until they observed this condition the Portuguese would continue to hold Chaul The articles of peace were signed on 14th October 1740, in Poona by Balaji Baji Rao and the Portuguese commissary. The Marathas evacuated the Goa Salsette and then Chaul was finally given over to them. All the Christians who could afford, together with inmemorable missionaries—and these last were loth to part with their possessions—moved to Goa.

Eclipsed By Bombay

Under the Maratha sway, Chaul continued to be a port of some significance, but gradually lost all its trade, especially as Bombay began to emerge from a comparatively obscure port into a city of the first rate importance. The famous workers in silk, muslin and lacquer were enticed into Bombay, where they settled in large numbers.

To-day Chaul is a wilderness, but it is a voice in the wilderness. The numerous ruins of churches, monasteries and palaces proclaim aloud its ancient grandeur. It is a place for meditation and reflection, to consider how empires rise, flash like a meteor across the skies with a momentous brilliance and then fall back into the irrevocable gloom of time. As one views these ruins, be they at Bassein or Chaul or Old Goa, one is left to wonder at those military enthusiasts—the Portuguese cavaliers of old—who so strangely mingled religion and romance and whose exploits of the sword were carried under the shadow of the Cross.



GRAND PARADE OF CATTLE AT THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CENTENARY SHOW AT ADELAIDE.

WORLD'S OLDEST CULT

Police Raid On "The Shakers"

A sect of people calling themselves "Tremolant" or "Shakers" has been broken up by the Rome police.

The "Shakers", who seemed to have revived a former American religious cult, carried on their queer form of worship in a villa on the outskirts of Rome.

There they worked themselves into a semi-hysterical state by shaking and trembling. Various "ranks" were observed in this strange society. There was, for example, a "Shaker-in-Chief" and an "Assistant to the Shaker-in-Chief".

The police arrested all the worshippers during a raid on the villa.

EMPEROR'S SON AT BOARDING SCHOOL

Twelve-year-old Duke of Harar, heir to Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, has been enrolled as a boarder at St. Christopher's School, Bath.

The Emperor has insisted that the young Duke shall have no preferential treatment, and that he shall take the same subjects and eat the same meals as other pupils of his age.

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THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

BIRDS' SIXTH SENSE

Influence Of The Breeding Season ?

The "sixth sense" possessed by birds, their uncanny sense of direction, is a riddle which ornithologists the world over are now trying to solve.

Experiments being carried out in this country, in Europe and in the United States and Canada, have established that the bird's sense of direction has some connection with the breeding season.

Professor W. Rowan, of Alberta, Canada, found by tests that neither temperature, light, nor food is a direct cause of migration; and that a bird kept prisoner until after the normal period of migration lost itself hopelessly when released.

This theory of the connection between the breeding season and directional flight is strengthened by experiments carried out on the island of Skokholm, off Pembrokeshire.

Here is was found that birds which had eggs or young to care for always returned to their nests, even when released 200 miles away from the island.

Birds which had no domestic cares failed to return to the island.

MAGNETIC WAVES.

Mr. Gilbert Coleridge, writing in the "Times," suggests that birds' sense of direction is controlled by terrestrial magnetism, and he quotes tests which show that homing pigeons have been put off their course by wireless stations emitting powerful waves.

Migrating birds, Mr. Coleridge argues, fly high where the magnetic current would not be disturbed. Mr. Nicholson, however, says that all the great migrations take place at a comparatively low altitude.

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

Writing At £100 A Word

Arnold Bennett used to receive half-a-Crown a word for his contributions to periodicals. Rudyard Kipling is said to have earned nearly as much.

But both these best-sellers are far surpassed by certain "authors" of another kind. They are paid as much as £100 a word and their writing is not even original!

They are the airmen who write advertisements in letters of smoke across the sky. Only two or three words can be written in one flight, and the pay is about £200 per writing-flight.

This is how it is done. First the airman draws a diagram consisting of the words he is to write, set backwards. Dotted lines on the diagram show where the machine flies on without the writing continuing.

Certain chemicals are then placed in a container situated near the asbestos-covered exhaust tube of the 'plane and the air-writer is ready to take off.

He follows the course indicated on the diagram, perhaps without seeing much of the writing at all. Where dotted lines are shown, the pilot flies ordinarily; but when he comes to a letter he pulls a lever which allows the chemicals to pass into the exhaust tube.

This makes the exhaust fumes visible in a thick white trail. They form letters which, to people below, appear to be the right way round.

Like some temperamental authors, the air-writer is dependent on the weather. He can only work when it is perfectly calm, and there is no wind to blow his message away.

HUNDRED MILLION YEARS OLD FOSSIL PLANTS

A farmer's interest in odd stones has given Texas scientists what they say are the oldest known specimens of flowering plants in America.

For twenty years J. A. Cook collected ironstone nodules on his farm near Stephenville. Scientists learned of the collection, and Dr. O M. Ball of the Biology Department of Texas A. and M. College studied the formations.

"The fossils came from the Trinity sand," he said. "They bear clearly the imprints of leaves of flowering plants and are older by 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 years than any other known specimens of such plants. The oldest plants previously discovered are reckoned to be around 100,000,000 years old."

Dr. Ball said that until the Cook collection was found the oldest known flowering plants were those of the Potomac formation, described in 1889 by William M. Fontaine, then Professor of Geology at the University of Virginia. Professor Fontaine described the Potomac as a narrow belt of outcrops beginning at the James River in Virginia and passing through Maryland into Delaware and New Jersey.

Explaining the origin of the Texas specimens, which have attracted the attention of a number of scientists, Dr. Ball said:

"Here we can see but dimly, yet certainly, that these plants were here long before their descendants flourished in Virginia and Maryland. Erath County lies in a part of Texas, and of the continent, that has undergone more and greater vicissitudes of change of topography and of structure than almost any other part of America.

"It may well be that somewhere in the dim reaches of far-off times the first of the flowering plants developed not far from this section. But these leaves are by no means primitive. One is astonished to find at that remote time leaves that were already highly organized and of almost modern aspect.

"Of the forty-two specimens in the Cook collection that can with reasonable certainty be identified, forty-one are manifestly of the same kind of plant, although they vary greatly among themselves. No two leaves are closely similar.

"It is difficult to determine the affinities of a single specimen, but I am of the opinion that the fossils represent an ancestral form of Artocarpus incisa, known the world over as the bread fruit tree."

14,000,000 CANDLE-POWER LIGHT THEY CAN'T SEE

Every night a 3,000-ft. beam of light is thrown into the sky at the Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg by a 14,000,000 candle-power beacon—yet no one can see it!

The Johannesburg climate is to blame. It has beaten the engineers who set out to make the beam visible for 100 miles.

Their plans have miscarried. All spectators can see on a cloudless night is the glow of the stars.

This paradox is caused by the purity of Johannesburg's air. There is no humidity, no dust and no low clouds for the light to be reflected against.

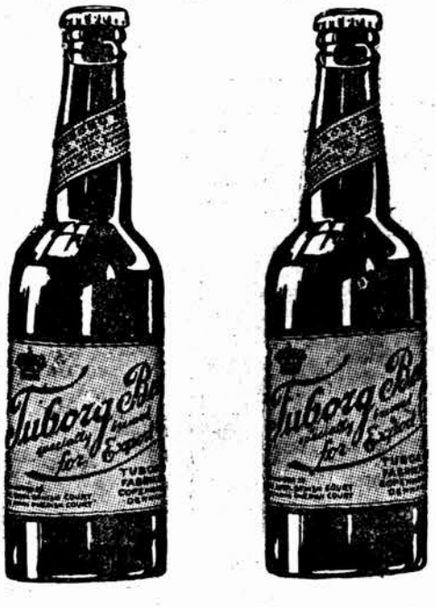
CAUSE OF MONEY GREED

Children who cannot digest their food may later develop greed for food and then excessive greed for money, according to the famous psychologist, Professor Alfred Alder, in the International Journal of Individual Psychology. Many money magnates have suffered from lifelong digestive disturbances, he points out.

THE COMING OF A MUSICAL TYPEWRITER

Papa Hydn in his letters expressed the wish that someone might manage to discover a device which would permit composers to set down the notes more quickly and with less effort. A century and a half have passed since his day and after much experimentation a German has contrived to produce a typewriter for musical composition which is equal to all the demands likely to be made on such a machine. All attempts hitherto failed for the reason that the typing had to be done on paper with the necessary musical lines and a sheet of this ever so slightly awry on the carriage of the machine was sufficient to alter the whole composition. The new moded which is being constructed by a factory in Frankfort O. M. has 44 keys and will type the notes simultaneously with the lines.

TUBORG



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Bombay University Students' Conducted Tour

PARTY OF 150 STUDENTS AND PROFESSORS VISIT PLACES OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL INTEREST IN UPPER INDIA

(BY PROF. S. G. PERI)

For the benefit of the students of the Bombay University, the G. I. P. Railway recently arranged a conducted educational tour to places of historical interest over their line. The party consisted of 150 students, including 23 women students, belonging to eleven colleges in Bombay and the Mofussil, affiliated to the Bombay University. The special train left Victoria Terminus on Monday the 19th instant, at 10-15 p.m. from an open platform, rendered lively by the crowd of relatives and friends who had come to see the tourists off, in spite of the disturbed conditions in the city.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the University, showed keen interest in the tour. He gave a message to the students in the folder issued by the Railway authorities and personally saw the tourists off at Victoria Terminus. He nominated Professor S. G. Beri of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, to be in supreme charge of the tour.

Professors accompanied the special train in charge of the students, and this onerous task fell on Professors S. G. Beri, K. R. Gunjikar, I.E.S., (Royal Institute of Science), Miss S. Panandikar (Secondary Training College), J. A. Vakil (Elphinstone College), and T. G. Yeolekar (Sir Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona). Each professor had under his charge, a batch of about 30 students, while Miss Panandikar kept the company of the lady students.

The G. I. P. Railway had made excellent and efficient arrangements for the comforts and conveniences of the tourists. In return for the fare of Rs. 75 paid by each student, he got second class accommodation, vegetarian or non-vegetarian catering as required, and conveyances for sight-seeing at the various centres, in addition to all other incidentals such as taxes and fees for admission to the Forts and other places of interest.

Interesting Itinerary

When the train left Victoria Terminus on the 19th instant, amongst those present, were Mr. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor, and Mr. K. J. McNeill, Deputy Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway. Before the special train left, each student was presented by the Railway, with an attractive illustrated booklet, giving full particulars of the programme and of the places of interest to be visited at each centre. The tour lasted for ten days and the itinerary included the following centres and places of interest:—

At Ajanta—famous Buddhist frescoes and rock temples;

At Bhopal—beautiful lakes, Sardar Manzil, Lalkothi Fort and Simla Kothi;

At Agra—the world famous Taj Mahal rightly described as a dream in marble—the Fort, Itmat-ud-Daula's tomb, Sikandra and Fatehpur Sikri.

At the Holy City of Muttra and Brindaban—old Hindu temples and the River Ghat;

At Delhi—Jumma Masjid, Fort, War Memorial, New Delhi including the Imperial Secretariat and Assembly Chambers, Jantar Mantar, Asoka Pillar, Indraprastha, Purana Killa, Humayun's Tomb, Kutub Minar and Firozabad;

At Gwalior—Jai Bilas Palace, Chatteries of the Maharaja's ancestors, the Jai Fort and Gwalior Potteries.

At Sanchi—The well-known Buddhist Stupas, Memorial Pillars, Chaitya Halls and Monasteries.

The arrangements made during the tour, were well-thought out and left nothing to be desired. Mr. H. W. Gotting who accompanied the special train as the Railway Representative, evinced considerable interest in the welfare and comfort of the tourists. The catering and sight-seeing arrangements which were in the hands of Messrs. P. S. Divadkar & Co., Catering Contractors, Bombay V.T., reached a high level of excellence. Special arrangements were made for visits to the Taj Mahal in the moonlight, a boating trip on t Jumna at Muttra and a Cinema show at New Delhi. A group photograph of the tourists was taken at Delhi as a momento of the ten happy days spent together, not to speak of the numerous snapshots of the amateur tourists and a wide assortment of curious purchased by them during the tour. A variety entertainment was given by students on the Ceremonial Platform at New Delhi Station. The special train returned to Bombay on the 29th October at 6-50 a.m., safely depositing the young tourists who had visibly benefited by the welcome change from their routine life

New Bonds Created

The excursion tour afforded the University students a splendid opportunity at moderate cost, to visit famous ancient monuments and well-known masterpieces of Hindu, Buddhist and Mohammedan architecture, and to judge for themselves the high culture and civilisation attained by India in the past. The tour also provided an excellent opportunity to the students from the several colleges to come into personal contact with one another and with the professors. For ten days, they lived together, rubbed shoulders and shared common joys. They were thus enabled to realise that they were all members of the same University, their "alma mater." The tour helped to forge new bonds and created new ties, which will go a long way in turning out good citizens of the younger generation.

It is said that travelling makes a man wise. In the West, University education is not considered to be complete without extensive travelling. In India, however, our Universities have been rather conservative so far, in this respect. The G. I. P. Railway and the Bombay University, deserve our warmest congratulations on their enterprise and initiative in breaking the ice. The tour was a great success and came as a welcome relaxation after a strenuous term. The students displayed an excellent 'esprit de corps' and whole-heartedly co-operated in rendering the conduct of the tour smooth. On behalf of the tourists, I should like to take this opportunity of expressing our sincere thanks to the Ruling Princes of Gwalior and Bhopal for the facilities they were pleased to extend to us. His Highness the Maharaja Scindia's Government entertained the tourists at tea in the Fort at Gwalior. We are no less thankful to Messrs. Divadkar & Co., for the efficient catering arrangements and to the G I P Railway for the origination of the scheme and the able, thorough and well-planned arrangements made by them which made the tour a complete success.

In conclusion, the hope may be expressed that such tours will become an annual fixture, and that the various colleges affiliated to our University and the G. I. P. Railway will co-operate in this matter and if possible, establish a standing representative organisation for arranging educational excursion tours.

Bombay University Students' Tour ist Party.

"NO CINEMAS IN 25 YEARS"

Mr. John Drinkwater, the dramatist, addressing a Nottingham audience, said he would not be surprised if the cinema had disappeared in 25 years, and given place to a new kind of mechanical entertainment. Television was going to upset the cinema industry in the next five years.

19 NEW ISLANDS FOUND

Nineteen new islands have been discovered by the Soviet icebreaker Sedov in the vicinity of Nordenscheld Archipelago, in the Arctic.

The discovery will, it is believed, greatly facilitate navigation of the northern sea route, which has long been an ambition of the Soviet authorities.

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In The World Of Bridge

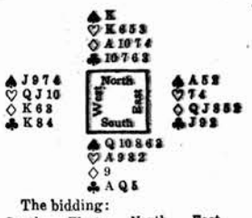
CAREFUL PLAY

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher," Says Ely Culbertson.

So many examples have been given in this column of the devastating effect of a trump lead, that just for the sake of the record I'd like to show a hand in which a clever declarer makes his contract anyhow. In the hand below, West certainly picked the best possible lead for his side—but South managed to eke out ten tricks.

South, dealer.
Neither side vulnerable.



The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	1 N T (1)	Pass
2 ♡ (2)	Pass	4 ♡ (3)	Pass
Pass	Pass		

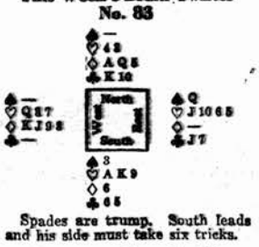
(1) North has no good suit of his own to mention, but is prepared to raise any side suit of South's.

(2) Not strictly a biddable suit but the best bid available to South. The suit-pattern makes notrump an undesirable contract.

(3) A slight stretch.

West opened the Queen of hearts, since dummy's bidding had indicated ability to ruff spades—and West was anxious to cut down the number of ruffs available to dummy. The King of hearts won the opening lead and the King of spades was led. East won with the Ace and returned a trump, declarer winning in his own hand. A low spade was led and ruffed in dummy, after which the Ace of diamonds and a diamond ruff put South in his hand once more. Another low spade was ruffed and a low diamond ruffed by way of return. South then cashed the Queen of spades and led the ten. West could not afford to let the ten of spades hold, since then South would merely cash the Ace of clubs for the tenth trick. He therefore ruffed with the Jack of hearts and led a low club. Since this was right up to declarer's major tenace, South made his contract.

This Week's Brain Twister No. 83



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take six tricks.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister No. 82

Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take seven tricks.

South leads a high diamond, dummy playing the nine. A low club is ruffed and the King of spades laid down, South discarding the Ace of hearts. West must discard a club, since otherwise North-South will take the rest of the tricks in the red suits. Two heart leads by North then squeeze East in diamonds and clubs.

Criminal Reform

(Continued from page 18)

feeling—, intuitive—, and sensation—types. These types are rarely found pure, and Jung subclassifies further into what he calls "mixed function-types". But for each individual life is more integrated and satisfying if his dominant function is well differentiated. Hence a system of penal reform based upon Jung's classification would have two objectives: to segregate prisoners according to their dominant functions in order to further the differentiation of the functions, and to provide new, more satisfying orientations for these functions.

How would this apply practically? First, it is evident that the dominant function in the individual determines largely the class of crime he commits. The intuitive-tipe takes naturally to confidence-tricking; the feeling-type—rare in males—is disposed to seek attractive atmospheres for its crimes, shop-lifting in high class stores, pick-pocketing in fashionable restaurants and dance-halls, or failing the provenance of such an atmosphere, to create one with the use of stimulants. Car-bandits, on the other hand, are largely of the sensation-types, as are burglars, card-sharps, sexual offenders, petty thieves; while the sinking-type is given up to methodical safe-breaking, financial jugglery, ingenous 'rackets' etc. In most cases, that is, the dominant function seeks satisfaction not only in the ends of the crime but in the means as well. But this satisfaction can be obtained equally well by other means. In institutions adapted to each type the functions would be re-orientated through vocational and educational training, the set situation would allow less scope to the repressed functions, and so the prior functions would be better differentiated, making the individual life more integral.

Reform Necessary

Such a reform system could not be carried through in our present prisons. Their very architecture would frustrate every effort. The existing prison-buildings embody the idea of punishment purely and simply. They are aggregations of separate cells (or, to use Byron's phrase, separate hells); where educational facilities have been introduced, the class-rooms are stuck away in odd corners, in cellars and converted condemned-cells, so that the prisoner can only receive the impression that his education is an after-thought. Even the work-shops seldom form an integral part of the prison, but have been built round the central edifice in a casual and make-shift way. In a rationally-planned prison the position would be reversed. The central building would be devoted to workshops, vocational guidance rooms, lecture-halls and class-rooms, with the blocks of cells or dormitories outlying it. Thus the prisoner would receive the impression that the main purpose of the prison is not to punish him for his past but to fit him for his future.

If the Jungian classification be accepted, the prisons would fall into four categories, adapted to deal exclusively with one or other of the four function-types. The vocations taught would be real 'vocations,' selected for their suitability for the types. Thus the feeling-type is most suited to 'services' of one sort or another, while the intuitive-type make good showmen or salesmen. The thinking-type is manifestly adapted to engineering or occupations calling for similar qualities of mind. The sensation-type, vocationally the most difficult to approach, generally favours outdoor work, cooking motor-driving and fancy craft-work.

The range of educational and recreational facilities would also be accommodated to the different types. For instance, amateur dramatic work would be exceptionally suitable for the intuitive and feeling-types, but disregard by the others. Among the sensation-types sports, music, artistic work and gardening would prove formative. Macartney's account of the popularity of chess among the thinking-types at Parkhurst shows what can be done in this way.

Many people will hold up their hands in horror at the mere idea of so much pains being taken with mere criminals. But an appeal to figures may help them to see the necessity for it. nearly a million pounds—worth of unrecovered property is stolen by the criminals of this country each year; and another million pounds are spent by the country to punish these thieves. And the only effect so far is a steady annual growth in the criminal population of Great Britain. If the country can afford to spend a million pounds a year without any returns, it can surely afford to spend another million to reduce the criminal population instead of adding to it. Whether the system of reform I have advocated in this article is the best for that purpose is a matter for discussion. But with the authority of an intimate knowledge of thieves and the effects of imprisonment upon thieves, I am convinced that there can be no efficient reform-system in this country until the classification of thieves is set upon psychological bases.

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A NEW BIOGRAPHY OF EX-KAISER

Made War Lord By "Cruel Fate"

An intimate picture of the ex-Kaiser, providing a new angle from which to view the former War Lord—that of an English country squire—is represented by E F. Benson in his book, "The Kaiser and English Relations", which Longmans have published.

"Not for a real good English cup of tea", Mr. Benson records the ex-Kaiser as saying when he fled Germany and reached exile at Amerogen Castle in Holland.

"Destiny had been cruel in ordaining that a man of his temper and temperament should be Emperor of a great nation", writes Mr. Benson.

"Throughout his reign he had never shown any grasp of the serious responsibilities of kingship; never once, for all his sincere patriotism, had he rendered any true service to his country, nor ever had he failed to use his great abilities in the cause of European disquiet.

"Save of those moments of hysterical exaltation when some impetuous and imprudent impromptu had satiated his craving for imperial gestures, he had been the prey of fear and jealousy and deep-seated self-mistrust.

IDEAL SQUIRE!

"His happiest years were now to come (in exile), for the wicked ceased from troubling and he, far from weary, could be at rest.

"If only Providence had consecrated him to be a squire of ample means and estate, just outside some county town in England, what a pleasant and useful existence might have been his!

"His defects, ruinous in a monarch, would have been merely humorous and even endearing.

"He would have been a magistrate on the county bench and have motored into the town whenever it sat, hectoring in manner to his colleagues, but diligent in his duties.

"As a member of the borough council he would have proposed a hundred reforms on such subjects as drainage, overcrowding, slum clearance, postal deliveries and the lighting and paving of the streets.

"Every Sunday morning, with his wife and family, he would have walked into the town, to save Sunday labour, for Cathedral service, and the Bishop, the Dean and the Chapter would have been frequent guests at his hospitable table and eaten the good dinner provided by his economical and faithful wife"

Mr. Benson imagines the ex-Kaiser in the card-room of the County Club, laying down the law to his partner at bridge, and soon afterwards revoking amid general satisfaction!

"He would", Mr. Benson adds, "have been president of the local cricket and golf clubs. He would have contributed large pictures to the annual Art Exhibition. He would have got up penny readings in his village, and recited the more famous passages in Shakespeare's plays. He would have had shooting parties in the autumn, and told tall stories about his prowess.

"He would have composed a hymn tune and been highly indignant when the organist refused to use it at Cathedral service.

"Morally, he would have led a blameless life, and his boundless energy would have spent itself in harmless and often beneficent enterprise"

Mr. Benson laments that destiny denied him this humbler and happier sphere, and cruelly thrust into a crippled hand the sceptre that he was not strong enough to wield with steadiness and discretion.—"The People".

NO MORE CASTOR OIL

Stop taking Castor Oil and other liquids that have bitter and disagreeable taste. Take instead CASTOPHENE, the sweet pleasant and effective chocolate Laxative. No swallowing, no bitter taste. At all Chemists.

Across The Deserts Of Iraq And Syria

(Continued from page 3)

way I dropped into the office of Thomas Cook's where I learnt that the next transport for Stamboul would be leaving three days later. In spite of the beauty of the place I somehow felt like a condemned man, condemned to stay in a heat of about 120 degrees after I had been used to a temperature of about 80 in Hongkong for several years. Cook's manger immediately advised me to take a K. L. M. Plane instead, which would take me two days later straight to Athens, from where I would easily be able to reach Central Europe. The idea seemed plausible to me, but upon our cable request for a reservation on the next plane we were informed that all K. L M. planes bound for Europe were fully booked for three weeks ahead. Hard luck! So I had to content myself with my fate and must have looked rather doomed when I entered the Maude Hotel. Probably to cheer me up the manager immediately showed me the best room in the house overlooking the Tigris and the fine lawn adjoining the house. A cool breeze made the room so very hospitable that I decided immediately to stay here. One can imagine my surprise, however, when on my return from a sightseeing walk through the city I returned to my room at about 12 and an almost burning heat came towards me when I opened the door. I gave instructions immediately to remove my things to the ground floor into a room where no sun could enter. My new room was not too bad and I enjoyed quite a nice little nap there after lunch In the heat one could not have done anything better.

After 6 at night the air grew remarkably cooler and I decided to tour the town in one of Baghdad's famous carriages of arab-horses. These dark arabs make a remarkable speed and within only a few minutes we had passed the gates of the city and were in the desert. Camel caravans were just preparing for their departure. Smilingly they allowed me to place some of the men and women around their camels in order to obtain a good snap for my camera. I felt sure that for this picture all my friends at home would envy me. Of course I had to distribute a considerable backsheesh afterwards but I found it worth the trouble. When my caravan finally got up and left for the desert a happy last smile greeted me and somehow I would have liked to go with them.

The following morning I took a long drive around the city in a new Chevrolet. I went to King Feisal's memorial. where the much-loved and celebrated king was buried two years ago. The fine and widely-built monument is not fully completed yet, but it looks as if it will be a great memorial to a great king.

People in Rutbar Wells—Oasis in the desert.

The new Port of Haifa (Palestine)

SPIRIT OF PROGRESS

I was not definitely sure yet which route to take to Europe. As the planes of the French and British air-lines were also fully booked I had only two further routes open to me, the one through the desert to Turkey which would have taken me to Stamboul in 3 days or one per bus through the desert to Syria, which would take me to Damaskus within 25 hours. It was by sheer luck that I met two young Austrians who were in charge of a small travelling bureau. They most definitely advised me to take the bus to Damaskus, particularly as their best bus—a huge truck of over 20 yards length was going to Damaskus the following morning. Within a few minutes I was convinced that I had discovered the most practicable means of getting out of the burning heat of Baghdad. I booked my ticket for the desert-bus and also for the Italian "Galilea" which was to take me from Beyruth through the eastern Mediterranean to Trieste. This last part of the journey made the trip particularly attractive as I was simply longing for the sea after I had swallowed such a lot of rather warm desert sand. With these wonderful prospects I did not mind in the least to swallow a bit more sand and almost the whole day I kept driving and walking around Baghdad in order not to miss any of the sights of this truly beautiful city. All the Iraqees looked ever so much kinder to me that day and I had a feeling that I could get along very well with these people. I talked to quite a few of them and discovered that they reverence their young king, that they make splendid efforts to improve on their educational system and generally that they are only too eager to learn what Europe can teach them. They realize that they have to go a long way yet, particularly as the country is so very poor and needs a lot of men with a spirit of leadership. I went into boys and girls' schools, watched the happy youngsters during their lessons and also during the intervals, sat in open-air cafes which seemed meeting-places of half the population of Baghdad and admired the new residential part of the city where one could almost believe to be in the centre of any middle-sized central European town.

The last night I spent—as all the previous nights—on the roof of the hotel. All guests who preferred to sleep on the roof were provided with bedding on the wide flat roof and it was quite a new and rather fascinating experience for me to look into a star-covered romantic-looking sky and yet try to go to sleep. From the Tigris a gradually growing breeze flowed over our heads and sang us into sleep. I felt greatly refreshed in the morning and had to get up at 4-30 as my bus was to start from the airport at 6 sharp. Through the deserted streets I drove to the river and after paying the usual car-toll was allowed to cross and only just reached the airport when the bus was ready to start. My seat had been reserved and my luggage was quickly stowed away. At 6 sharp we set out on our journey.

THE ENDLESS GREY.

For two hours we went over a rather well-built road and our road was framed by a long row of pretty palms. At about 8-30 we had a second breakfast and immediately afterwards left all green behind and went straight into the desert. No plants, no trees, no water, only sand and and again sand and a lovely blue sky above. The roads gradually becomes poorer and soon I noticed that we were more or less off any track and went straight through the planes. The ground was hard and our bus was making good headway. Our seats in the bus were comfortable, almost like clubseats and soon I had made friends with my neighbours, some American oil-people from Bahrein, whom I had noticed already in Basra, where they had taken the same train with me for Baghdad. We soon exchanged a bit of our various provisions and drank icewater from the tank in the bus. Soon we noticed how it got warmer and warmer and tried to go to sleep but without much success. We were very lucky to have the wind blowing towards us, so that the sand thrown up by our car was blown away from us, whilst otherwise it would have been blown into the car.

At about 12 the bus stopped and small lunch-baskets were distributed among the passengers containing sandwiches, plums, figs, grapes and boiled eggs. I felt greatly satisfied after my meal and found time enough to make further snaps of our wonderful desert-bus from some point of vantage. Soon we were on our way again and in wild curves to the right or short cuts to the left we almost fly through the endless grey of sand. During the early hours of the afternoon the water-tank was constantly besieged by thirsty souls who wanted to keep their throat from drying out, but at about 4-30 we arrived at Rutbar Wells, the only oasis on our route. The place has a landing ground for 'planes, the restaurant and resthouse is surrounded by high walls. I believe we all felt relieved when we sat under the cool roof of the restaurant at a cup of tea and stretched our legs after such a long time in which we could make a move A few camel-caravans had arrived at the same time and were busily filling their water tanks at the wells. For a cigarette they were all only to willing to pose for a snap and they all looked rather delighted when I grouped them before my camera.

BEYRUTH AT LAST!

At about 6-30 we were off again and this time we kept going until we had crossed the Syrian border, of which I hardly noticed anything as we were fast asleep in our back-seats. The air overnight had cooled down so far, that I had to roll myself into my wintercoat. When I woke up at 4-30 in the morning we were in a country of beautiful scenery and wide ranged mountains and it seemed almost like a dream that only the day before we should have been in the middle of the desert. We reached Damaskus at 6 o'clock and within about 15 minutes left again in private cars, which took us over the famous Lebanon mountains to Beyruth, the fine French port on the Mediterranean, where we arrived just in time for breakfast. Although we were all rather tired we went shopping and sightseeing and only had our well-deserved rest when we boarded the ship late in the afternoon.

N. G. VIRKAR

GIVES BEST REFRESHMENT & DINNER SERVICE AT FOLLOWING PREMISES IN

BOMBAY CITY.

No. 1. Welankar Hindu Hotel, Girgaon, Tram Corner.

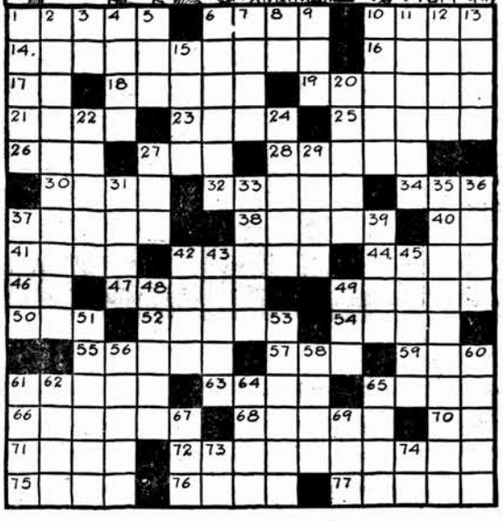
No. 2. Girgaon Hindu Refreshment House, Kandawadi, Tram Corner.

Special accommodation for Ladies & Families.

Please Step in Once and Convince Yourself.

The Cross-Word Puzzle

With Questions and Answers



HORIZONTAL

1—Weapon with a long shaft.
6—Cleansing substance.
10—Spawn of the oyster.
14—What famous pupil of Titian painted the "Descent from the Cross" and "Marriage at Cana"?
16—Who wrote "The Man Without a Country"?
17—Correlative of either.
18—Who was the first president of Germany?
19—Cutaneous diseases.
21—Shed copiously, as tears.
23—Implement.
25—Sense organs.
26—Conclusion.
27—Of small number.
28—Combine.
30—Expensive.
32—Small piece of paper.
34—Pose for a portrait.
37—What American explorer determined the insularity of Greenland?
38—Feminine name.
40—Negative.
41—Feminine name.
42—Garden implement.
44—Dines.
46—Hebrew name for God.
47—Beats the wings with impatience.
49—Domesticates.
50—Return a ball in a high curve.
52—Condemns.
54—Roman road.
55—Pertaining to ocea.
57—Definite article.
59—Tone in Guido's scale.
61—Mark indicating an omission.
63—Former title of respect.
65—Decorate.
66—Take in custody.
68—Spikenards.
70—In Egyptian mythology what deity personified chaos from which the world was formed?
71—Cut off at one stroke.
72—What Athenian statesman who came under the influence of Socrates revealed the plans of his country to the Spartans?
75—Garden implements.
76—Vessel.
77—Commonplace language.

VERTICAL

1—Deposit for preservation.
2—Who wrote "As You Desire Me"?
3—Half an em.
4—Solar disk.
5—Steal from.
6—Asiatic goaf antelopes.
7—Masculine name.
8—Of a point in space.
9—Explosive sound.
10—Send forth rapidly.
11—Analyzes grammatically.
12—Winged parts.
13—Feminine name.
15—Network.
20—Bird related to the woodcock.
22—Imaginary.
24—Enticed.
27—Cook in boiling fat.
29—What is the longest river in the world?
31—Street urchin.
33—Deep breach.
35—Writes between the lines.
36—Hurl.
37—What English prime minister did much to improve the London police force?
39—Tidy.
42—Portico.
43—Common laborers in Mexico.
45—Mohammedan noble.
48—Mine entrances.
49—Bind.
51—Who wrote "The Little Minister"?
53—Restricted as to space.
56—Emerges partially.
58—Seed plant.
60—Divert.
61—Ready money.
62—River in Italy.
64—Indian tribe.
65—Former Russian ruler.
67—Small flap.
69—Immerse.
73—Behold!
74—Note of the musical scale.

(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of next Sunday)

A Diving Box

THE amateur magician tells his audience that he can submerge a pill-box in a glass full of water without letting any of the water get into the box. Of course, this sounds like it is impossible.

The objects needed are three—a small, round pasteboard pill-box, an ordinary drinking glass and a wine glass.

Fill the glass half-full of water and place the pill-box on the surface of the water, leaving it there to float. Now challenge anyone to submerge the pill-box or make it dive without getting any water inside of it.

To make the pill-box dive is a surprisingly simple thing to do. You merely pick up the wine glass, invert it and hold it by the round bottom. Lower the glass directly over the pill-box, then push the glass slowly down into the water, as far as you like. As you do this the pill-box sinks. Then when you remove the wine glass, the pill-box returns to the surface of the water and again floats. An inspection shows that the inside of the box is perfectly dry.

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

Love Triangle In The Arctic

"Flying Bishop" Tells Story Of Eskimo's Revenge

Even in the Arctic Circle three is the eternal triangle. And one of the most dramatic stories of love and hatred centres round an Eskimo named Pop, writes a special correspondent of "The People."

"The story was told me by Dr. Archibald Fleming, the "Flying Bishop of the Arctic," who is in London on a visit. To tour his diocese he flew 4,580 miles in big freight planes.

"Pop," said the Bishop, "took pity on a wifeless friend and invited him to live at his igloo and share the services of his wife.

"In time his wife, exercising the woman's privilege, decided that the lodger was preferable as a husband and gave her real husband the cold shoulder.

"Pop took the matter lying down. But in time his wife changed her mind and went back to him—much to the lodger's disgust.

"Several times Pop noticed the man's look of hatred, and once or twice he saw him finger his rifle as if debating a question.

"Pop got in first. One day when his one-time friend was not looking he shot him.

CONFESSED KILLING.

"The murderer was brought to Aklavik by a policeman and the Canadian Government sent by plane a judge and a prosecuting and defending counsel.

"At the trial Pop admitted murdering the man. 'Yes, I did it all right,' he said. 'It was the only thing I could do to save my life.' And the Eskimo got off with a sentence of five years' imprisonment.

"Do you know how Pop is serving his sentence? He's looking after the baby child of the Inspector of Police at Aklavik.

"Before the aeroplane became a familiar sight in the Arctic diocese, I used to live with the Eskimos. They are good-humoured people and love a joke.

"I shall never forget how an old man named Ikpuk criticised the first plane he saw. 'It's a fine big bird,' he said, 'but there doesn't seem to be much meat on it.

"But now the Eskimos have got used to the roar of the planes and even travel in them. Some of them own wireless sets and regularly listen in to London on the short waves. Everybody in the Arctic sets his watch by Big Ben."

A PRAYER ANSWERED

Prayers by a Princes Risborough (Bucks) priest for £3,000 to build a new church have been answered speedily.

A stranger, hearing of the prayers, walked into St. Therese's Church.

"Do you realyy expect to get the money through your intercessions?" he asked Father Dreves.

"I do," replied the priest.

'Pray no more," said the stranger "You shall have the money."

A little later the stranger—asking that his name should be kept secret—sent a letter guaranteeing the £3,000.

UNDECOROUS DEACONS!

Plain-Speaking At Union Meeting

All deacons are not decorous. Some are guilty of levity. They dicuss football results in the vestry with ministers.

They smoke their pipes at deacons' meetings—and knock them out on the church railings afterwards.

They talk of business, or even lighter matters, up to the moment of entry into church. Then they assume that peculiar veneer of piety which only deacons can assume.

These indictments were uttered by Mr. J. B. Gotts, deacon in a London church, when he addressed the autumn assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, at Birmingham, says the "News Chronicle".

"I would urge" declared Mr. Gotts, "the utmost care over conversation in the vestry before service.

"SCARCELY FIT"

"I have been in vestries where deacons as they arrived one by one, engaged in conversations that were scarcely a fit prelude to the atmosphere of the sanctuary.

"Ministers should discourage all this kind of thing in the vestry immediately before service.

"Some deacons' meetings leave much to be desired I was asked to go to a meeting of deasons at a church where they had been squabbling for the last year or so. Iwent. I had made up my mind that we would get into an atmosphere of prayer. When I went I found both minister and deacons smoking!

"I like to smoke myself, but I do not believe in smoking at deacons' meetings. Nor do I like to see a minister or deacon knock out his pipe on the church railings and I hate to see a minister light a cigarette after a service before removing his gown. I have seen that on many occasions.

TRADESMEN'S DEBTS

"If I were called to be a minister I would certainly ban smoking from church premises".

Mr. Gotts said that no church should owe any money to local tradesmen. The deacons of a church must be known for their trustworthiness and honesty.

"If you are handling unclean money" said Mr. Gotts, "and you feel that you cannot relinquish it, for God's sake resign the deaconate straight away".

Mr. Gotts said that there should be complete unity between deacons.

DEAFNESS

Partial or total and complicated with head noises and other troubles—no matter how long and what causes, cured successfully in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request. Kamala Works, Panchpota, Bengal (F).

Anagrams of the Circus

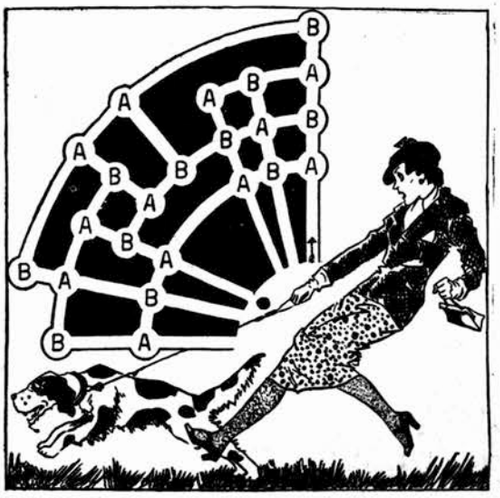
STEP UP FOLKS. SEE A CAT WALK ON RAIN-DROPS — AN EEL CRY AND A WOLF THAT IS NOT CRUEL —THE PRICE IS ONLY A DIME, TEN CENTS, ONE-TENTH OF A DOLLAR

BILL BARKER, the vociferous "spieler" of a circus sideshow, is coaxing a steady stream of dimes out of the pockets of his audience by his description of some amazing animals on exhibition within the tent.

Barker, a vegetarian, who is wearing a boutonniere of his favorite flower, was served two vegetables at his dinner. To find the names of the two vegetables and the flower he is wearing, solve the three anagrams by correctly transposing the letters of the underscored words.

(For solution see page 63)

Walking in the Park



WHENEVER Wilhelmina Walker sets out for a stroll through the park with her dog on the leash, she is usually led a merry chase by the frisky animal.

The other morning Wilhelmina entered the park at the point shown by the arrow and traversed a certain section of each of the fan-shaped roadways, touching alternately at each of the points lettered A and B, and emerging at the spot indicated by the black dot.

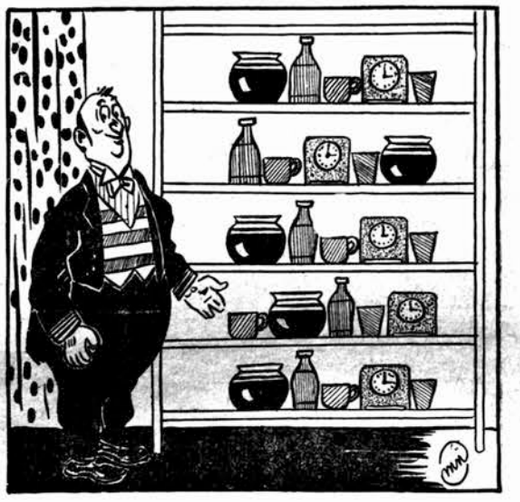
Can you trace her route?

Dilemma Of The Butler

Marmaduke Miggs, the millionaire, is very eccentric in some ways. For example, in following his fad for collecting objects of art, he insists on having five of each kind, a queer notion for quintuplets.

The other day Miggs requested his butler, Biggs, to clean each of the 25 objects in one of the cabinets and to be sure to replace them in their exact original order, as indicated by the five objects on the top shelf. Biggs, however, failed to follow instructions in replacing some of the objects.

How can the butler, by lifting only three of the misplaced objects, arrange them so that the five objects on each of the five shelves are all in exactly the same order?



(For solution see page 63)

BRAIN-TEASING CONUNDRUMS

WHEN the branches of a tree, swaying wildly in a big storm, broke the windows in a house, what did the windows say to the tree?

• • •

2. In what way are a policeman making an arrest and the rudder of a ship alike?

• • •

3. Why is a hat like a railroad engine pulling a train?

• • •

4. Why is a brick mason a handsomer man than a carpenter?

• • •

5. In what way are a squirrel hunting for nuts and ocean waves alike?

• • •

6. Why do thirsty persons always prefer nights with a clear sky?

(For solution see page 63)

COLLECTIVE FARMING FORGES AHEAD

Soviets Remarkable Progress

The transfer of an additional 3,500,000 acres from the Russian State farms to the collectivised peasantry is announced here making a total transfer of 10,000,000 acres of Government land to the peasantry in various regions within the past three months, says the Moscow correspondent of the "News Chronicle".

Most of the transferred land has been given to the peasantry of the Ukraine, especially in the vicinity of Kieff, not far from the Polish border, where the land is particularly densely settled.

Apart from winning the goodwill of the peasantry, the Government expects a considerable gain to result.

The collectives now operate efficiently and their yield per acre often exceeds that of the State-worked land, where employees are paid "straight" wages, whereas the collectivised peasant shares in the profits.

Five years ago, when peasants' sabotage of the State policy of collectivisation was at its height, the State farms—which cultivated more than 20,000,000 acres—constituted the Government's chief source of food supplies.

Under to-day's decree the land transferred is being turned over to the collectives in perpetuity.

Much of it will be devoted to such specialised cultures as beekeeping, fish-breeding and fruit-growing.

LONDON TRAMCARS TO GO!

London's tramcars are doomed. Trolley-buses and motor-buses are to take their place. Tramcars are regarded as a grave danger on the roads, and one of the most frequent causes of traffic congestion, says a "Sunday Express" special correspondent.

In a new Bill which is shortly to be introduced into Parliament London Transport Board are to seek additional powers to scrap many miles of tramways.

The tramway service between Woodford and Walthamstow ends to-day. A new service of trolley-buses takes its place.

"The tramcar is definitely out of date and not suited to modern methods of travel," a London Transport official told me.

"Too many intending passengers suffer accidents by crossing the traffic-laden roads to reach the tramcars.

"Modern vehicles must draw up alongside the kerb if street accidents are to be reduced.

"Besides, the tramcar is certainly not a comfortable vehicle to ride in.

"It is safe to say that in ten years from now there will not be one on the streets within miles of London."

Leprosy & Leucoderma

Whatever extensive and however long standing cured absolutely in four weeks. Success guaranteed. Particulars on request. KAMALA WORKS (B. O.) PANCHPOTA, (Bengal.)

64 TONS OF MILK FROM ONE COW!

Big milk yields were again recorded at the annual Dairy Show held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington last month.

There were plenty of cows giving milk at the rate of their own weight in a fortnight.

The palm for high yields went to Strutt and Parker's famous old cow "Lavenham Chancery III.," who gave 174.9lb. of milk (one gallon of milk weighs just over 10lb.) in two days.

Lavenham Chancery is now an elderly lady of eleven years, with eight children to her credit and a total milk production of 64 tons in her life, but she is still able to outdistance all the other prolific milk yielders in the Hall.

ANOTHER NOTABLE FEAT.

Another notable feat was the winning of the Dairy Shorthorn butter test by a Lincoln Red Shorthorn, Chivers and Sons' "Histon Acacia V." who also won the breed inspection class.

She gave 4lb. 9oz. of butter from 75lb. of milk, and is in the running for the supreme individual championship.

Fired by these examples, Miss Window Harrison's British Saanen boat, "Hartye of Weald," broke the Dairy Show record by giving an average of just upon 17lb. of milk for each of the two days.

It should be emphasised, however, that these high yields are to show what can be done. They are neither practically possible nor desirable in commercial farming.—"News Chronicle."

THE ALPHABET OF NAMES

WHEN the Podunk public school opened for the fall term Miss Pamela Pedagog, the teacher, discovered that she had exactly 26 pupils, eight girls and 18 boys. As Pamela entered the names of her charges in the school register she was surprised to learn that the initial letters of the first names of the girls and boys embraced the entire alphabet.

Each of the missing words, the letters of which are indicated by asterisks, is the first name of a pupil. Start with the first missing word and complete the rhymes by supplying the names from A to Z. Here's the poem:

From A to Z, according to the alphabet,
The pupils in the new class now get
Their school supplies by a convenient plan.
First on the list is amiable (1) * * *,
The second who gets a bright new pen,
According to the list, is (2) * * *.
Next comes pretty dark-haired (3) * * * *
Who looks so much like her sister Flora.
When the teacher comes to (4) * * * *
He thanks her for the chalk she gave.
And pencils, too, with the aid of (5) * * * *
Are also given to each girl.
Then says one pupil whose name is (6) * * * * *,
"We're glad our school board to thank
For such a lovely teacher." And says (7) * * *,
"We'll promise each of us to try
To do just what teacher wants us to."

And so, agrees young handsome (8) * * * *
Behind him sits bright (9) * * * * * * * *,
Who says she likes the class quite well.
And then, she passes the thought right on,
In a whisper to her neighbor (10) * * * *.
Then up speaks a girl named (11) * * * *,
Who promises never to be late.
And then, her little chum named (12) * * * *,
Says, "I'll never act silly,
Not even for a single day."
And to this agrees her cousin (13) * * *,
"Since all can speak the way they feel,
To-day in class," says clever (14) * * * *.
Across the isle to his pal (15) * * * *,
"I'm going to learn a good motto."
The next to speak is proud (16) * * * * *,
Who says, "I like our teacher best of all."
"My book is worn and the cover bent in,
I need a new one, too," says (17) * * * * * * *.
Then turning 'round, he says to (18) * * * *,
"Don't you think I tell the truth?"
"Then raise your hand, or better, call
The teacher here," says smiling (19) * * * *.
"We're lucky children, all," cries (20) * * * *.
"For teacher's smile brings great happiness."
"She lives where it is quite suburban,
Near my aunt," explains little (21) * * * * *.
"No nicer teacher, could we ever pick,
Even if we had our choice," says (22) * * *.
"I'm sure that I shall never falter,
In class, this term," promises (23) * * * * * *.
Says kind and thoughtful young (24) * * * * * *
"I'm keeping on my good behavior."
And then pipes up a youngster named (25) * * * * * *.
"That's not hard to do, I fancy."
"Though I'm the last on the list and sit way back,
I'm not the least," exclaims zealous (26) * * * *.

(For solution see page 63)

A CHARADE

Pamela has just returned from her vacation in the country and has brought back a host of joyful recollections of the days when she was a sun-tanned youngsters on an upstate farm. Quite unconsciously, her thoughts take the form of the following poem which contains a charade:

"One good * * * deserves another,
Was the motto of my mother.
So we children had our fun
When the daily chores were done.
What long journeys we did make
To go fishing in the lake.
How we vowed naught else would do.
We must land a * * * or two.
But, when heads began to nod,
We again the * * * trod.
Nor the day ill-spent we thought,
If a minnow had been caught."

The asterisks stand for the letters of missing words to be supplied by the solver. The first and second of these words unite to form the last.

(For solution see page 63)

WARNING A CARELESS CHILD

MRS. SAMANTHA SNEEFLE has a young son, Seth, who is so very careless that every time his mother takes him any place she always has to warn him to be careful; otherwise, he is sure to break something. It often happens that scoldings and warnings do no good, for Seth still continues his destructive ways.

The other day Mrs. Sneefle took Seth with her to call on one of her friends. Just after they had entered the house Seth knocked over a lamp before his mother could utter her customary words of warning to her careless son.

What did she say to him? To find out write down the names of the 15 objects shown in the drawing. Then fill in the first or the last letter of each resulting word in the square that is the same section. After all the squares are filled, then place each letter in the corresponding square in the row at the bottom of the drawing. The correct square in each case is readily found by matching the design in black dot and tiny circles.

(For solution see page 63)

PAUCITY OF POETS

No King's Medal Award For 1935

'Have we no good younger poets?' The answer appears to be "no." The committee appointed to award the King's Medal for poetry has decided not to recommend any award for 1935, writes L. H. in the "News Chronicle".

It was in 1933 that Mr. John Masefield urged King George to make an annual offer of a gold and silver medal for a volume of verse, to be won either by a poet's first or second volume of verse or by a poet still under 35.

FIRST AWARD

It was not till July, 1935, that the first award was made; the honour went to 23-year-old Mr. Laurence Whistler for his volume "Four Walls."

This year the Committee (which includes Messrs. John Masefield, as chairman, Laurence Binyon, Walter de la Mare, I. A. Richards and Professor Gilbert Murray) has turned a blind eye on the young triumvirate of modernist poets—W. H. Auden, C. Day Lewis and Stephen Spender.

Not only has it made no award, but has abolished the silver medal.

SIGNS FOR "ARYAN" BUSINESSES

"Aryan" German-owned businesses in Berlin are to display a sign issued by the Labour Front to distinguish them from Jewish businesses.

Many business premises already display written notices to the effect that they are in "Aryan" ownership. The new regulation has been decided by the Nazi party leaders of Berlin.

Our Humorist At Large

THE NEW SERVANT

"And what is your name?"

"I am usually called "Jack" ma'am but when people are in a rage they call me "Jackass."

"Are you plaintiff or defendant?"

"I am only the eye witness, sir."

"You haven't paid me for those fowls I sold you over a month ago."

"But you told me they'd pay for themselves in a couple of weeks".

The chess champion takes a bath.

"You have been up to tricks with this bed. You want to make me believe it broke in the night."

"Yes, sir, I sleep so heavily."

"Life must be hard for a negro."

"Why?"

"How can he tell a white lie?"

THREE YEARS FOR AN EGG!

An Indictment Indicted

An indictment which the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart) said ought never to have been drawn and ought never to have been permitted was referred to in the Court of Criminal Appeal, when the Court allowed the appeal and quashed the conviction of Samuel George Carr (18), who was convicted at Derbyshire Sessions of larceny at Sandiacre, near Ilkeston, and sentenced to three years at a Borstal institution.

Lord Hewart, who with Justices du Parcq and Goddard heard the appeal stated that Carr pleaded guilty to stealing a fowl and three eggs. He was indicted with three other persons, and the indictment contained seven counts. Carr had nothing to do with the first three counts. 'It was upon that mixed, indictment, which ought never to have been drawn and aught never to have been permitted," Lord Hewart continued, "that this boy, without any proper explanation, was invited to plead. Apparently what he had done was to have one egg. The result of the case was that those who were charged with him on the same indictment were bound over—apparently because none of them was of an age that permitted a sentence of detention in a Borstal institution.

"CONFUSION TO THE END"

"From beginning to end nobody appears to have explained to this lad what his position was or ascertained from him what he ment by his plea. What he had done was to receive or take one egg. Apparently nobody was prepared to point out or to hold that this indictment, charging different felonies in various counts against persons other than the appellant, was bad and could not be supported.

"Counsel for the Crown apparently recognised that the indictment was improper and applied for the charges to be separated. He was told that they would be seperated but in fact they were not, and it is obvious that the confusion which arose at the beginning remained to the end. That being so, the conviction cannot be upheld, but even if the conviction had been such as could be upheld it is no less clear that the sentence could not be upheld.

"ANY COURT IN ITS SENSES....."

"The Prevention of Crimes Act provides that sentences of dentention in a Borstal institution may be passed in lieu of sentences of penal servitude or imprisonment, but it is inconceivable that any court in its senses would have thought of passing a sentence of imprisonment or penal servitude on this lad for what he had done in this matter. To send this boy to three years in a Borstal institution when the persons older than himself engaged in the offence were bound over seems to be a very remarkable performance. There is no evidence at all of criminal habits or tendencies on the part of this lad and no evidence that he associated with persons of bad character."

Lord Hewart added that apparently the sentence was passed without any sort of investigation or inquiry. Carr was the son of respectable parents and had been in continuous work. The conviction and sentence would be quashed and Carr discharged. The only element of satisfaction in the case, added Lord Hewart was that immediately Carr appealed he was released on bail.

Carr, who was in court, was immediately released.—"Manchester Guardian.'

INDECENT BOOKS

Should They Be Banned?

Difficulties in administering the law with regard to indecent literature were discussed by the Director of Public Prosecutions, Sir Edward Tindal Atkinson, lecturing at King's College, London recently.

Sir Edward said he did not think that the publishers would like to have a literary censorship, and, speaking with the greatest respect, held the view that the Home Secretary would be averse to adding such a duty to his burdens.

He was also against the introduction of special courts or novel legislation to deal with these cases.

Many books published to-day without comment would in 1868 have been condemned. He thought, however, there had been too big a swing towards so-called liberal thought.

TOO MUCH SEX.

"Firstly," he said, "there are the books which, while masquerading under the guise of scientific works, purport in extreme detail to lay before the public the subject of sexual relations and aberrations.

"Secondly, there are books which, under the guise of literature, use sexual matters as colour in making the picture generally of modern life to such an exclusion of other elements as to put sex in a wholly disproportionate and false position.

"In the first class, the publishers' announcements pay lip service to the cause of science, and in the second the books range from purely and obviously pornographic works to novels in which, for the purpose of adding selling value to the books, passages of some indecent character are deliberately introduced."

FREE ADVERTISEMENT.

There came a time when doubt arose whether a prosecution would not do more harm than good owing to the free advertisement caused by the proceedings.

He confessed that he was unrepentant in his opposition to the introduction of expert evidence in cases where the indecency or otherwise of a book was in question.—"News Chronicle."

VICAR ATTACKS PRIMATE

Speaking at Norbury in mail week the Rev. K. G. Budd, vicar, said:

"It is a hateful business to criticise one's father in God, but at least we know the Archbishop of Canterbury is not infallible, and we know also that he would not claim to be infallible, and I think he would sympathise with those who are really trying to point out where he is wrong.

"But some of the things he has said are simply incredible. He said the use of force and the sword for the State was the ministry of God for the defence of the people.

"After reading that I had a sort of day-dream. I thought of the last survivor of civilisation pulling that cutting out and on reading it finding himself unable to speak because of the bitter irony in his heart. I could hear him saying: 'What a Church; what a gospel.'"

FIVE MILLION TRADE UNIONISTS

Membership of British trade unions increased last year by over a quarter of a million. According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette, total membership was 4,842,000, an increase of 272,000 on the previous year. Membership is increasing even more rapidly this year, writes the Industrial Correspondent, and at present the real total is probably well over the five million mark.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Well, and how's your daughter getting on in Hollywood!"

"Oh fine. Got a permanent job now, you know. She's bridesmaid to a film star."

* * * *

Doctor—"My treatment is doing you good. You are looking much better to-day."

Fair Patient—"Oh, I always look much better in this hat."

* * * *

Mrs. Mac: "Someone called after I went to bed last nicht."

Mr. Mac: "Aye. How did'st ken?"

Mrs. Mac: "I found my thimble beside the whisky bottle."

* * * *

When the newlyweds' first baby arrived on Sunday night it created quite a stir in our uneventful village.

The proud father must have the child weighed, and the only available scales belonged to the village angler. The baby weighed twenty pounds.

* * * *

A merchant addressing a debtor: Remarked in the course of his lebter:

That he chose to suppose
A man knows what he ose;
And the sooner he pays it the bebtor.

* * * *

Mother—What are you reading about, Tommy.

Tommy—I don't know.

Mother—Well you were reading aloud.

Tommy—Yes, but I wasn't listening.

* * * *

"Where is the manager's office?"

"Follow the passage until you come to the sign reading. No admittance. Go upstairs till you come to the sign. 'Keep out'. Follow the corridor till you see the sign. 'Silence', then yell for him."

* * * *

A minister, staying the night at a hotel, found his boots had been accidentally burned during the night. The manager profuse in his apologies, offered to replace the boots or give him a cheque.

The minister decided to have the cheque and stated that the boots had cost him dol. 7.50.

The manager proceeded to fill up the cheque, when the minister exclaimed. "Stop. I got them soled three times."

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Alphabetical Names: The missing names of the 26 pupils are: Anna, Ben, Cora, Dave, Earl, Frank, Guy, Hugh, Idabell, John, Kate, Lilly, Mac, Neil, Otto, Paul, Quentin, Ruth, Saul, Tess, Urban, Vic, Walter, Xavier, Yancey, Zack.

Charade: The missing words in the order of their use are: Turn, Pike, Turnpike.

Circus Anagrams: The flower is a carnation (cat on rain) and the two vegetables are celery (eel cry) and cauliflowers (a wolf is cruel).

Careless Child: The names of the 15 objects are: Apple, Club, Cup, Flag, Heart, Iron, Key, Mallet, Match, Nail, Oar, Owl, Pipe, Spade, Umbrella. The mother is saying to her son: "Bobby, you mustn't scratch Mrs. Snibbs' furniture."

Butler's Dilemma: Put the bowl on the second shelf from the top at the left of the bottle and push over the entire row until the glass is directly beneath the glass in the top row. Next place the glass on the fourth shelf to the right of the clock, put the cup where the glass was and then push the entire row to the left until the bowl is directly beneath the bowl in the third row from the top.

Conundrums: 1. Tree mend us(tremendous). 2. Both have a stern duty to perform. 3. Because it goes on a head(ahead). 4. Because the carpenter is a plane(plainer) man. 5. Both run up and down the beach(beaches). 6. Miss stones, because they are 3,236 feet apart. 7 Because they can see the Big Dipper then.

He—They say she has decided to marry a struggling young author.

She—Well, if she has decided, he may as well stop struggling.

* * * *

Hubby: "Look, dearie, at the smoke coming from the oven!"

Wife: "Hm-m! Something must be done."

* * * *

Old Jones looked cautiously round the door—and saw a burglar trying to open the safe in the corner.

"Just wait here a minute will you?" asked Jones politely.

"Wot, and 'ave you 'phone the perlice?" retorted the burglar sarcastically.

"Oh, no," replied Jones. 'I won't do that. I just want to call my wife. She'll be glad to meet and She's heard you every night for the last 20 years."

* * * *

When Donovan died suddenly the neighbours were shocked, and a kindly woman proceeded to comfort his wife to describing his good points.

"He was such a man of principle," said the neighbour.

"And am I not the one to know it?" said the bereaved woman. "Sure, and every Saturday night didn't he come home and place his pay envelope in front of me as regular as clockwork? Of course, the envelope was always empty, but look at the principle of the thing."

* * * *

The local vicar, besides being a very strong temperance advocate, was a very kindly man.

One morning, when on the round of the parish, he saw at old lady pushing a pram up a very steep hill. Immediately he offered to help her.

At the top of the hill, will the clergyman puffing and panting from the heat and the exertion the old lady was profuse in her thanks. The vicar would have none of it.

"No no," he said. "There's nothing to thank me for. But perhaps as a little reward you will let me have a look at the baby."

"Baby" exclaimed the woman. 'Bless your heart, sir, there's no baby. It's two dozen of stout."

* * * *

Young Man: "Yes, sir, I have a plan where you can save money."

Father: "All right young man, take her and be good to her."

* * * *

'Why didn't my dog win a prize?"

"He failed on legs—not long enough."

'Well they touch the floor, won't they?"

* * * *

A Frenchman enjoying a visit to England decided to learn the English language. Accordingly he went to classes for the purpose. The words "rough", "dough," and "through," caused him endless difficulty. For hours he wrestled with them. All in vain. At last he admitted himself defeated and left the class wiping his brow. Glancing across the road he saw a huge cinema placard with the words, 'Cavalcade. Pronounced success." The Frenchman fainted.

* * * *

A girl of six, accompanied by her aunt, visited a football match at which her father was referee. The child was intensely interested, and spoke very little during the game. But when she did speak it was in a very tearful tone, and when the game was in full swing. 'Auntie," said she, "why don't they let father have a kick? He has run after the ball more than all the others."

Florist: "Will you have a chrysanthemum, sir"

Jones (after working late at the office): "Too hard to shay. Gimme bunsh mushrooms."

* * * *

Doctor (ecstatically)—Sir, yours is a case which will enrich medical science!

Patient—Oh, dear, and I thought I wouldn't have to pay more than five or ten dollars.

* * * *

"Was the man of much assistance in our great political movement?"

"No," replied the Senator. "He is one of those people who will subscribe to your opinions, but not to your campaign funds."

* * * *

A very methodical Scotsman staying at an hotel used to read 20 pages of his book every day, recording his progress by a marker.

A wag put the marker back 20 pages every night.

At the end of week they asked the reader how he liked his book He replied, "It's a verra interesting book, but there's a certain amount of repetition in it."

* * * *

"This is a wonderful suit I'm wearing."

"It looks very ordinary."

"But the wool came from Australia, English merchants sold it to an Irish factory, it was woven in Cork made into a suit in Dublin—"

"Nothing wonderful about that."

"No, the wonder is that so many people can get a living out of something I've never paid for!"

* * * *

"Well, what did our eminent statesman have to say?" asked the editor.

"Nothing," replied the reporter.

"Very well. Keep it down to a column".

* * * *

Rector: Good morning, Thompson. I hear you have a son and heir.

Thompson: Yes, sir. Our household now represents the United Kingdom.

Rector: How is that?

Thompson: Why, you see, I am English, my wife's Irish, the nurse is Scotch, and the baby walls.

* * * *

Jack was calling on an old friend he had not seen for some months. Mrs. Briggs, the wife, came to the door.

"Good morning, Is Joe in " asked Jack.

"Down and out," snapped Mrs. Briggs, not in the best of tempers.

"Very sorry to hear that," said Jack. 'What's the trouble?"

"No trouble at all," protested the lady, 'Joe's come down, and he's gone out!"

Waitress: "Do you want your eggs turned over, sir?"

Collegiate: "Yes. Turn them over to the Museum of Natural History."

* * * *

The mathematics master noticed that one of his pupils was daydreaming, and not following his work on the blackboard. To recall his attention he said sharply: "Board, Jenkins, board!"

The boy startled looked up.

"Yes, sir, very!' came the reply.

* * * *

"You sold a car two weeks ago."

"Yes, sir."

"Tell me again all you said about it then. I'm getting discouraged."

* * * *

Colonel (who has been knocked down on the pavement by man carrying a grandfather clock): "Good gracious, man, why the dickens don't you wear a wrist watch?"

* * * *

A man got a job on the railway and his first task was at a goods yards running wagons down an incline. There was only a sleeper at the bottom to stop the wagons and the foreman told him to be careful to keep the brake up. On the third day four wagons went down at a terrific speed, jumped the sleeper and plunged into a canal.

The foreman rushed up, furious, but the man forestalled him. "You needn't come grumbling to me," he said. 'I've left."

* * * *

The young man wrenched open the door of the railway carriage, tumbled inside, and collapsed on the seat gasping for breath as the train slid toward the end of the platform.

The rather obvious "retired athlete" in the opposite corner grunted: "When I was your age, my lad," he disapproved, "I could sprint down a platform and catch a train without turning a hair."

"But I—missed this—at the—last station," panted the young man.

* * * *

It was the country servant's first job in London. A bell had been installed in her bedroom, and the morning after her arrival the mistress of the house rang it to awaken her.

The mistress waited. The maid, however, did not appear. Twice more she rang but nothing happened.

Fuming inwardly, the woman rose herself, and slipping on a dressing-gown, hastened to the servant's room. There, wide awake lay the girl, shaking with laughter.

"What on earth are you laughing at Jane?" she asked frigidly.

Jane pointed to the bell.

"I'm laughing at that," she replied. 'As sure as I live I haven't touched it—but just see, it's wagging still."

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THE CINEMA AND SCHOOLS

Will It Drive Away The Teachers?

It is estimated that 15,000 projectors have been installed in French schools and educational institutes. Germany recently decreed a capital levy of £380,000 to equip her schools for the showing of classroom films and her present total of 5,000 projectors is likely to rise as high as 10,000 by the end of the year. Poland, Finland, Sweden, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, and Rumania have organisations for distributing films to schools. In Russia teachers receive special training in the use of films, and the projector is regarded as an integral part of classroom equipment.

What of our country? It must be admitted that we have been tardy in recognizing that the film can make the teacher's work easier. At present not more than 1,000 British schools are equipped with projectors. There are indications, however, that before long we shall turn to account the numerous inquiries which have been conducted into the use of films in schools, writes Campbell Nairne in "John O'London's Weekly".

TEACHER vs. PROJECTOR.

The teachers themselves are not apathetic. Machinery for co-ordinating the production and distribution of classroom films already exists under the auspices of the British Film Institute, and the stock of films available is steadily increasing, thanks to the activities of Gaumont-British Instructional, the G.P.O. Film Unit, and various advertising concerns. A little State encouragement would probably give the impetus needed to make up our leeway.

It is sometimes said that one of the biggest obstacles to the development of the film as an instructional medium is the secret fear of many teachers, especially the older ones, that they may find themselves dispossessed of their jobs. Recent statements by responsible writers on the cinema must have tended to increase that fear. "There is no doubt", says Mr. W. H. George in "The Cinema in School" (Pitman, 3s. 6d.), "that the film can replace the teacher entirely and that it can present a unit of teaching". And the teacher's misgivings will not be allayed when he reads in Mr. D. Charles Ottley's "The Cinema in Education" (Routledge, 3s. 6d.) that an instructional film is "equivalent to a specialised tutor". It says much for the public-spiritedness of teachers that most of the pioneer work has been done by them.

The danger that they may find their occupation gone is not, fortunately, half so real as it appears. If the film lesson is to have any value it must be accompanied by a certain amount of preparation and revision, and for work of that kind a teacher is essential. Besides, children are not little angels, and it is surely obvious that a teacher will be needed for the maintenance of discipline. No one, moreover, is going to suggest that the film would be more serviceable than the blackboard in demonstrating the intricacies of arithmetic. The subjects which it can expound unaided are extremely few—perhaps geography is one of them. Its function is rather to supplement the lessons given orally by the teacher, and it should be regarded as an addition to the apparatus of the classroom, not as a rival to the flesh-and-blood instructor. Mr. George has wisely pointed out that learning by films throughout the whole day would be a dull business. Twenty minutes of film instruction per day, he thinks, is a very large allowance for one pupil, since the film usually presents its information in concentrated form.

WHY TEACHERS ARE NEEDED.

A little thought makes it obvious that appalling standardization would result if mechanised tutors gave out the same lessons in the same form in schools all over the land. Our civilisation is sufficiently robot-like without that! Every teacher knows that his pupils vary greatly in responsiveness, and that they require individual attention if all are to profit. A point that requires emphasis is that the classroom film, with few exceptions, is a mere instrument that can be used, well or ill, according to the teacher's skill in manipulation.

Because at least 50 per cent of British schoolchildren are regular filmgoers one is apt to jump to the conclusion that their visual powers must be highly developed. No doubt they are more film-conscious than their parents, but it does not follow that they can learn more quickly from visual impressions than from the voice of their teacher. Those who have experimented with the use of films for teaching", says Miss Mary Field, producer of the famous "Secrets of Nature" series, "are unanimous in agreeing that they mean very hard work on the part of both teacher and pupils." The pupils must be taught to use their eyes. If left to themselves, they would naturally tend to sit and look at the pictures without making a mental effort to retain the impressions. So we are driven once again to recognise that the teacher is indispensable.

CULTIVATING TASTE.

Here we must note the "essential distinctions" (as Mr. John Grierson puts it in his preface to Mr. George's book) between "the foreground use of the film in the classroom for illustration and the background use of the film in the school hall for the direction of the imagination". Within the teacher's grasp lies a great opportunity to improve the cultural standard of the average entertainment film. The children under his care are the adult filmgoers of future, and if a taste for better-class films can be cultivated before they leave school they are less likely to tolerate rubbish later on. It has been said—I think by Mr. Charles Morgan—that the cinema has been the greatest vulgarizing agent of modern times. The reproach is just, but it will be removed if young filmgoers can be trained in the school hall to the appreciation of films which have artistic merit.

It is a fallacy to suppose that children are incapable of reacting to an imaginative film. The imagination of a child can easily be caught by a producer who understands the psychology of his audience. Mr. George finds after long experience of juvenile audiences that children are very susceptible to shots of natural beauties, and especially to those which give atmosphere such as the silhouettes of the ship against the sky in "Granton Trawler". Of course, the type of film which gives physical thrills is most favoured, but there are many such, notably "Westerns", which combine action with atmospheric beauty. A shot of clouds poised over a crag may linger in the child's mind long after he has forgotten the excitement of watching an outlaw hurled from it.

ENTERTAINMENT WHICH EDUCATES.

Cultivation of taste is not the only purpose served by this background use of films. It is of great value in extending a child's general knowledge in the guise of entertainment. There is hardly a corner of the world which has not seen the film cameraman at work, and through these records of travel children can widen their horizons. The cinema does literally put the world before them—if I may borrow the rubric of a well-known newsreel. It also teaches them to look at familiar objects with new eyes. Who can ever feel the same about a flower after he has watched its spectacular growth on the screen "from bud to bloom"? Slow-motion analysis of bird-flight stirs curiosity in a way that no illustration or description could ever do. Further, the type of film which shows men at work—always of keen interest to children—helps to acquaint the future citizen with the social fabric of which he will soon be an active part. It might be described as an education in citizenship. I need not emphasize that through films school-children can enormously extend the range of their experiences. "Oh", said the little girl, on being taken to the sea for the first time, "It's just like what I've seen on the films".

But clearly it is important that children should seee the right kind of films outside the school hall as well as in it. Here the teacher can help. True, he cannot prevent his pupils from going to see shoddy films at their local picture-houses, but when good ones come along he can use his persuasive influence in their favour. He will be all the better equipped for his advocacy if he is a filmgoer himself.

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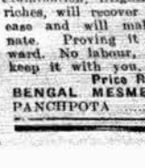

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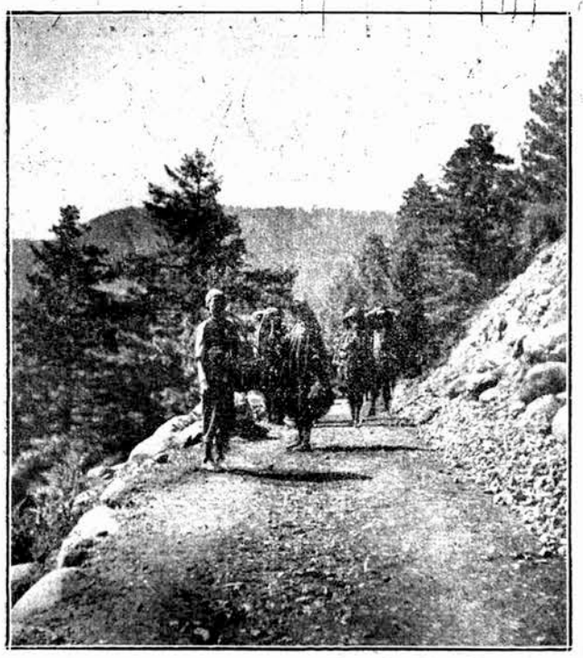

"On the Way to Gulmarg."
(Photo by R. R. Lalan).

Scene on "One-dish Sunday" in Berlin.

Left: Blood of wedding couples mingled by wrists being cut and bound with seven knots, at Gipsy ceremony at Kingsbourne Green, near Harpenden.

Right: A coronation clock, especially manufactured for coronation of King Edward VIII next year.

"Churiwala."
(Courtesy—"Indian States Railway Magazine."

The German Cruiser "Emden," which is expected to visit Bombay port next year.

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